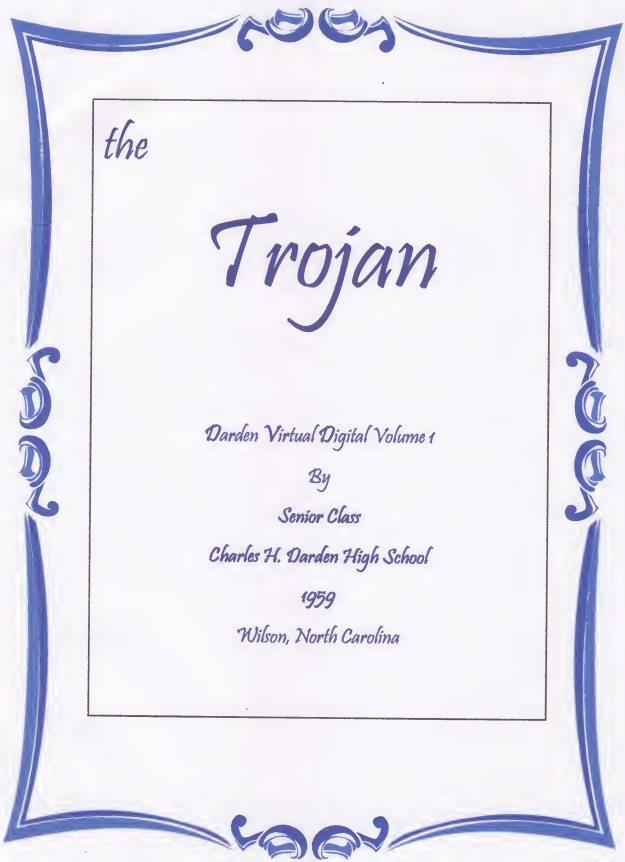


the

Trojan

Darden Virtual Digital Volume 1

By

Senior Class

Charles H. Darden High School

1959

Wilson, North Carolina

Acknowledgments

Over the years I've read various papers, booklets or Black history articles in the newspaper on how Darden High began and I have personally found that I always wanted more. A fairly recent article stirred my interest about the connection of Darden High into the whole of Wilson's school history. During the late 1980s, I visited Wilson County Public Library's history room. There I found a storehouse of things that interested me and I vowed to return there to dig deeper. During one of my visits I had the good fortune to meet, Wilson's noted historian, Hugh Buckner Johnson, Jr., and was invited to sit in on a Wilson Genealogical evening meeting at the library. I discovered that I had a bit more than a passing interest in history; therefore, I began researching my family genealogy and realized that I truly had found a new hobby.

With my fiftieth high school class reunion approaching, I thought it would be unique if my class created a digital E-yearbook since we did not actually have one back in 1959. Darden High scheduled yearbooks every few years and our class was one of those in between years that were skipped. So I decided to take on the task but first I thought it might be a good idea to check a couple of earlier Darden yearbooks. I discovered that it would not easy to find past books, especially those that were more than fifty years old. Almost everyone thought that they had one but had lost sight of it during a particular move twenty or thirty years ago.

I decided to check with Congressman Butterfield's office while visiting the D.C. area in 2006. His office responded within a few hours that he had access to about three books and would make them available during his next trip to Wilson. With that magical start, I decided to seek at least one or two more books. Finally, I was calling everyone that I could and tracing the trail of every yearbook ever produced by Darden High School. This process took about 20 months to track down all nine (9) books of 1948-49-50-52-54-57-60-64 and 1969. The 1948 book was a copy of the original; however, it was the only one available and I made a copy of the copy.

I was not alone in this search and discovery. Since I've lived in Southern Brazil since 2005, this added to the difficulty of my quest. If it had not been for my personal master-mind-group this project would not have started or survived. William H. Bullock a classmate, was my right hand-man in Wilson and without him I don't know how I would have pulled this off. Classmates such as James F. Barnes and wife Janet, Walda Moultrie, David Speight all were supporters which I truly needed for pictures and conservational materials. Many people such as Mrs. Ada Reid Sharpe (100 years old), Monte of NJ - Sam Vick's daughter, Elroy Jones, Liz Edwards, James Jones, Nathan Mewborn, Dardess C Jones, Barbara Farmer, Germaine

Pinckney, Jean Thomas, Mattie Oliver, Dorothy Howell, Donna Simms and others all were helpful in assisting me with locating various materials and yearbooks during the last two year.

Thanks to Mr. Patrick M. Valentine for his encouragement and his offer of "The Rise Of A Southern Town, Wilson North Carolina 1849-1920" publication as a source book that was very helpful in capturing the early history of Wilson's school development.

Without the full cooperation of my wife and son, this task would have been next to impossible. Somehow they understood; however, my son said one day; Pai, aren't you getting a little too much computer? He was of course getting even with me regarding my conversation with him about TV watching. I am very thankful to them for putting up with my obsession for the last 23 months or so.

Since my Trojan staff was a total of me writing, emailing, researching, scanning, filing, typing, cropping, cut-pasting and making phone calls, Etc... I am therefore totally responsible for any and all mistakes that you may find on this DVD. This project was a trial and error process and I truly learned much by going through it. My goal was to produce a DVD book that would be easy to read, enjoyable to view and pleasing to listen to while viewing the history of a town, school, and class of the past. Hopefully, your children, grandchildren, great-grand children and beyond will find this as an useful tool for looking back and viewing our Dear Ole Darden High as we did. I indeed hope that you will find this a handy item to keep near your computer or DVD player for years to come.

All profits from this project will go toward (1) setting up a professional Darden Alumni Association worldwide website and (2) the remaining majority toward the DHS Alumni Building Fund. We thank you for helping us with these projects.

Peace Profound...

Sincerely,

David Carr

Background Music is provided by the 1970 - DHS High School Symphonic and Marching Band (Director- C.E. Flow & Assistant M. S. Bynum) and Concert Choir (Director - R.B. Stokes, Organist –Father Albert T.J. Heath)

"Bloom"©

By Kimberly Y. Harris

"The seed is gently planted and now the work begins..."

It's like a garden filled with unexpected seasons; some of sunshine, butterflies and breeze...
Some of winds, rain and even thunderstorms and showers...
Don't miss the rainbow while looking for a rose; the view of slightly faded yet absolute soft and gently colors can be easily be missed, neglected, or ignored...

Take a breath and "feel" its power; its ability, its peaceful and serene affects...
The seasons change; they come as quickly as the leaves in fall can fade away...
Be rooted in your season and make your joy, your delight in knowing; you are the garden's keeper...
Let your strength provide the power to water the soil,
Let your faith sustain the crops during the droughts,
Let your love provide the shelter to cool the land and calm the storms of life that blow your way and look for "fertile" ground to interfere, to challenge, to offset...
Offset your peace, your balance, and your purpose...

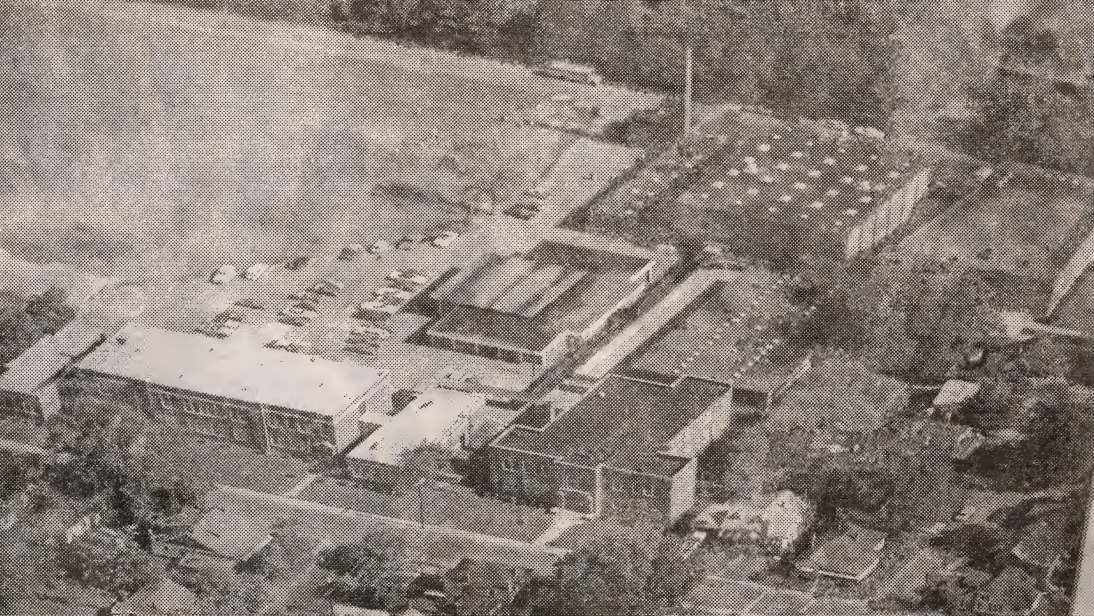
Learn how to pull the weeds of life firmly by the roots of their beginning; before they become the top and center of your ending...
It's time, it's today, and it's now...
For your season is finally here!
Don't miss it, resist it or lose it!
Unfold your gifts and till your soil;
Then realize... then discover...
Endless dreams and bubbles filled with blessings, as they burst into your heart, onto your path and into your soul...
Bloom...just bloom; firmly where you are planted.

Today Is The Tomorrow That You Dreamed Of Yesterday; therefore....
THE FUTURE IS NOW!

C. H. Darden High School

(new addition)

The new addition includes: science and home economics classrooms and laboratories, music education area, gymnasium, auditorium, a lobby and concession stand, teachers' lounge, cafeteria, and an industrial arts department.



A Trojan Salute To The Teachers, Staffs and Principals Of C.H. Darden High School

Mr. E. M. Barnes
Principal

Edward Morrison Barnes was born on June 9, 1904 in Wilson, North Carolina and was the first child of Lemon and Lizzie Smith Barnes. He attended the Wilson Graded School until 1918. In 1918/19 he transferred to the Wilson Independent School, where he completed their requirements and later attended and graduated from Livingston College.

After graduation from Livingston College, he returned to his hometown as a French and English teacher at the Wilson Colored High School. December 1932 at the age of 27 he was appointed Principal after Principal W.H.A. Howard died suddenly in his office. Mr. Barnes was a relative new member of the teaching staff but filled the office as interim Principal and remained there for the next 36 ½ years.

The first principal of the Wilson Colored High School was I.W. St. Clair. He served from 1923 until 1928. W.H.A. Howard followed Mr. St. Clair and served from 1928 to 1932. Mr. Barnes served as principal from December 1932 until June 1969. He was succeeded by Mr. John W. Jones, who served from 1969 through 1970, the year Charles H. Darden High closed its Doors as a High school.

As Principal, Mr. Barnes' administration managed and witnessed the following important events:

- 1932 – Enrollment was 683 in grades 4 – 11 and twenty-one (21) graduated
- 1933 – Football team was formed with Mr. Robert Kornegay as first coach; Enrollment was 754 in grades 4-11 and twenty-one (21) graduated
- 1934 – First year publication of the "Trojan Journal" the school's paper; Forty-three (43) graduated
- 1938 – Wilson Colored High School's name changed to Charles H. Darden High School; Forty-one (41) graduated
- 1939 – School Safety Patrol was organized; Twenty-nine (29) graduated
- 1942 – New Class room Building, Cafeteria and Trowel Trades Building were added; Twenty-nine (29) graduated
- 1944 – First 12th grade class graduated with thirty-seven (37); Enrollment was 782 in grades 5 – 12
- 1948 – First Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Forty-three (43) graduated

- 1949 – Second Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Sixty-four (64) graduated
- 1950 – Third volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Concert Band received an Honor 1 rating at the Band Musical festival, Enrollment was 1,072 in grades 6 -12 and sixty-five (65) graduated
- 1952 – Fourth Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Seventy-five (75) graduated
- 1954 – Fifth Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Seventy-one (71) graduated
- 1957 – Sixth Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Seventy-one (71) graduated
- 1959 – New school wing was added including space for Gymnasium, Auditorium, Science, Home Economics, Band Room, Industrial Arts room, and Cafeteria; Enrollment was 1,234 in grades 7-12 and 92 graduated
- 1960 – Seventh Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Ninety-four (94) graduated
- 1964 – Eighth Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; both Football and Basketball teams won North Carolina State 4-A Championships; Enrollment was 1,278 in grades 8 – 12 and 110 graduated
- 1965 – Library and four classrooms added; Marching Band participated in National Cherry Blossom Festival Parade in Washington, D.C.; Enrollment was 1,358 in grades 8 – 12 and 133 graduated
- 1969 – Ninth Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Mr. J.W. Jones named Principal; Enrollment was 1,194 in grades 8 -12 and 152 graduated
- 1970 – Charles H. Darden High School closed its doors; Enrollment was 1,190 and 153 graduated

On October 3, 2002 Mr. E.M. Barnes transitioned to the other side. May he be long remembered as a man of integrity and fairness.

We the class of 1959 honor and salute the teachers, staffs, and Principals including Mr. Edward Morrison Barnes, our class of 59 Principal, for their years of superb leadership and guidance of the many students that have passed though the portals of Charles Henry Darden High School.

Faculty & Staff

Wilson Colored Graded & High School 1923-38

Charles H. Darden High School 1938-70

1	Miss	Acy	Delores E.	41	Mrs	Dupree	Annie M
2	Miss	Amos		42	Mrs	Edwards	Josephine F
3	Mrs	Arrington	Mamie	43	Mr	Elliott	James M
4	Mrs	Alexander	Ethel P	44	Mrs	Elliott	L
5	Mrs	Allen	Clara T	45	Mrs	Ellis	Dorothy H
6	Mr	Atkinson	David	46	Mrs	Ellis	Hattie M
7	Mrs	Barnes	Beatrice T	47	Mr	Ellis	James C
8	Mrs	Barnes	Odelle W	48	Mrs	Emory	Athalene D
9	Mrs	Barnhill	Lillie L	49	Mrs	Farmer	Marian S
10	Mrs	Bass-Wilkins	Mary Della	50	Mrs	Fitch	Cora Whitted
11	Miss	Batie	JoAnn	51	Mr	Flowe Jr	Cleveland F
12	Mr	Beaman	Phillip	52	Mrs	Foster	Elinor L
13	Mrs	Bethel	Flora C	53	Mrs	Foster	Estelle
14	Mr	Birchette	William A	54	Mr	Freeman	Julius
15	Mrs	Bonner	Eleanor V	55	Miss	Freeman	Naomi
16	Mrs	Boyd	Jane Amos	56	Miss	Gaston	Doris
17	Mr	Branford	Charles E	57	Miss	Gibson	Edythe M
18	Mr	Brown	Ellis J	58	Mrs	Gilchrist	Lettie Ricks
19	Mr	Bryant	Erdman R	59	Miss	Goodson	Patricia D
20	Ms	Bryant	Jean	60	Mr	Gray	Samuel E
21	Mrs	Bryers	Thelma Barnes	61	Miss	Green	Alice D
22	Mr	Bynum	Martin	62	Mrs	Hagans	Addie S
23	Mrs	Campbell	Lucy Barnes	63	Mr	Harding	Eric
24	Mrs	Carroll	Judith D	64	Miss	Harlee	E
25	Miss	Cartwright	Bernice	65	Mrs	Harris	Clyde J
26	Mrs	Chambers	Margaret B	66	Mrs	Harris	Johnnie B
27	Miss	Cobb	Ethel	67	Mr	Harris	Oswald W
28	Mr	Conine	Walter L	68	Mrs	Hawkins	Inez L
29	Mrs	Cooke	C R	69	Rev	Hawkins	O J
30	Mrs	Cooper	Peggy	70	Mr	Hines	Carl W
31	Mrs	Cordett	Flora Harlee	71	Miss	Hines	Mattie M
32	Mrs	Daniels	Zelma C	72	Mr	Holiday	William E
33	Mrs	Darden	Jean J	73	Miss	Hood	Mary J
34	Mr	Davis	Henry V	74	Mrs	Horne	Jane F
35	Mrs	Davis	Shirley S	75	Mrs	Howard	M A
36	Mr	Davidson	James	76	Mr	Howell	J Herbert
37	Mrs	Deans	Geraldine B	77	Mrs	Hunt	Claudia W
38	Mrs	Dew	Doris	78	Mrs	James	Edith P
39	Mr	Dixon	John E	79	Miss	Jeffries	Betty M
40	Mr	Dunnings	George E	80	Mr	Jenkins	Herman

Faculty & Staff

Wilson Colored Graded & High School 1923-38

Charles H. Darden High School 1938-70

81	Mr	Jones	Frissell
82	Mr	Jones	John W
83	Miss	Joyner	Mary
84	Mr	Kornegay	Robert
85	Mr	Lane	Crawford E
86	Mrs	Lane	Marion M
87	Mr	Leach	George
88	Mrs	Leazer	Mary G
89	Mrs	Lee	Ruth C
90	Mrs	Levister	VH
91	Mr	Lewis	Cleveland W
92	Miss	Lewis	Ethel M
93	Mr	Lofton	Thomas O
94	Mrs	London	AP
95	Mrs	McCray	Victoria W
96	Mr	McNeill	Frederick
97	Miss	Melton	Marytena
98	Mr	Miller	John M Jr
99	Mrs	Miller	Marlan H
100	Mrs	Mims	Sadie W
101	Mr	Morisey	Alexander
102	Mrs	Morisey	Juanita Pope
103	Miss	Morgan	Gladys E
104	Mrs	Morgan	Mabel A
105	Mrs	Murphy	Helen
106	Mrs	Murphy	Norma C
107	Mrs	Parks	Mable W
108	Miss	Poindexter	Diane
109	Mr	Randall	Morris W
110	Mrs	Randall	idell J
111	Miss	Ray	Wilma
112	Mrs	Reid	Gretchen
113	Mrs	Reid	Virginia
114	Miss	Rhodes	Frances L
115	Miss	Robinson	Annie E
116	Mrs	Robinson	James
117	Mr	Rogers	Coach V
118	Mrs	Rogers	Zelma O
119	Mrs	Rosemond	Doris Gaston
120	Mrs	Satchell	Bessie
121	Mr	Satchell	Spencer J
122	Mrs	Shade	Estelle Lane
123	Mrs	Sherrod	E N
124	Mrs	Simms	Odessa J
125	Mrs	Slsk	M A
126	Mr	Smith	Harrison D
127	Mrs	Spellman	
128	Mrs	Stauffer	Gertrude W
129	Mr	Stephens	Earnest
130	Mr	Stephens	Walter
131	Mrs	Stokes	Ruth B
132	Miss	Strickland	
133	Miss	Sullivan	
134	Miss	Thomas	Annie
135	Mrs	Taylor	Blanche F
136	Mrs	Taylor	I D
137	Mrs	Thompson	Johnnie Taylor
138	Mr	Tomberlin	Michael
139	Mrs	Turner	Diane P
140	Mr	Turner	William
141	Mr	Walker	A G
142	Mrs	Wall	Betty H
143	Mrs	Walston	Loretta
144	Miss	Walton	
145	Mrs	Washington	Cora
146	Miss	Washington	C M
147	Miss	Wheeler	Mary E
148	Mrs	Whitehead	Mamie
149	Mrs	Williams	M P
150	Mr	Williams	Robert
151	Mrs	Williams	Rosa Lee
152	Mrs	Winstead	Corine
153	Mrs	Woviotis	Frances W
154	Mrs	Wood	La Verne M
155	Ms	Woodard	Joyce
156	Miss	Young	izola

Faculty & Staff

Wilson Colored Graded & High School 1923-38

Charles H. Darden High School 1938-70

Teacher's Aid		
Miss	Jones	Sally
Mrs	McGhee	Ernestine H
Miss	Woodard	Joyce
Office Staff		
Mrs	Dunning	Dorothy
Mrs	Walker	Diane
Miss	Gilchrist	Bella M
Miss	Moore	Mary E
Dietary Staff		
Mrs	Dillard	
Mrs	Finch	Elenora
Mr	Ward	Columbus
Mrs	Dupree	Georgia
Mrs	Jenkins	Jessie
Mrs	Ward	Doris
Mrs	Ward	Mary
Mrs	Bowens	Lavady
Maintenance Staff		
Mrs	Atkinson	Minnie
Mr	Christain	Charles
Mr	English	Howard
Mrs	Mercer	Lessie
Mrs	Sauls	Elnora
Mrs	Batts	Odell
Mr	Ellis	Floyd
Mrs	Gaskins	Alleanor
Mrs	Pitway	Geraldine
Mr	Ward	Albert
Mr	Sanders	Nathan

A Trojan Salute To The Darden High Alma Mater Author

Spencer Jordan Satchell, Jr.

Inspired by the loyalty and devotion of Darden students to their school in 1940, Mr. Satchell wrote a song in which he captivated the hearts of the student body and faculty. This original song in both words and music after some sixty-nine years continue to be revered by Darden's graduates.

Mr. Satchell graduated from Hampton Institute with an A.B. degree in English, M.A. and Professional degrees in Music from Columbia University.

In recognition and acknowledgment of the great value "The Darden Alma Mater" has added to our Trojan experience, we the Class of 1959 Honor Mr. Spencer Jordan Satchell, Jr.

<Click above to hear the Darden Alma Mater>

C.H. Darden High Alma Mater

We sing a song of adoration,
A Song full of love and praise
For the school that is our inspiration,
For the place where we spent our high school days.
We dedicate our thoughts to thee;
Thoughts of true love and good will.
Loyal students we will always be
As we journey o'er the rugged hills.

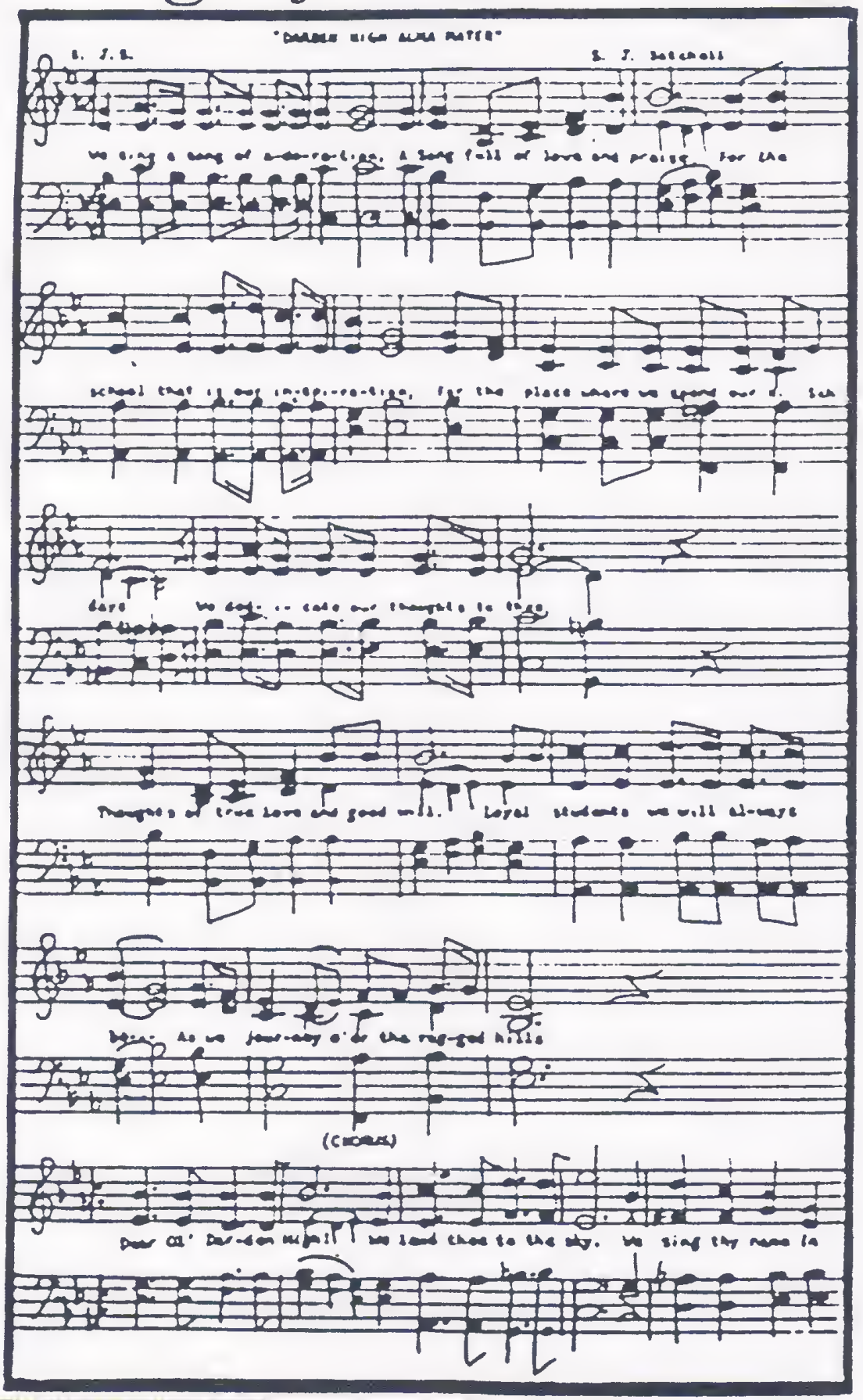
Although from thee we must part,
This song will linger within.
Yearning and longing in our hearts,
For our Alma Mater we will sing.
We strive to do our best,
While we proudly sing thy name.
May we work, love, and be blessed!
This is our beloved refrain.

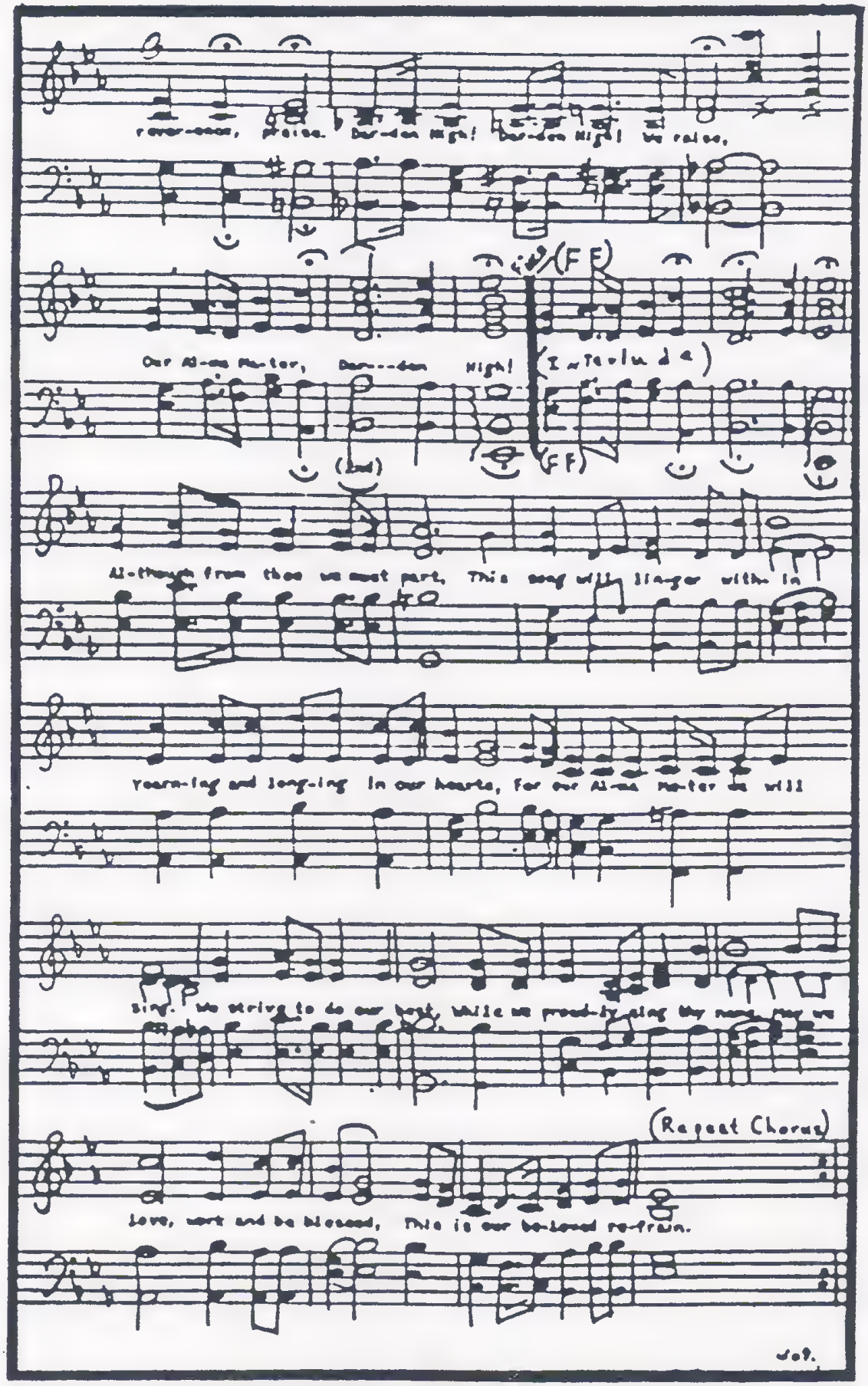
Chorus:

Dear ole Darden High!
We laud thee to the sky.
We sing they name in reverence, praise
Darden High, Darden High, we raise
Our Alma Mater, Darden High!

Spencer J. Satchell

A Song of Adoration.




Our Alma Mater, Darden High!
(Repeat Chorus)

THE JOURNEY

TO BECOMING A SENIOR

(1954 Seventh Class)

The 6 sections of the 1954 seventh grade were from Elvie Street Elementary, Sam Vick Elementary, St. Alphonsus R.C. schools. We came together for the first time as a group of 227 students who learned the Darden Alma Mater and would hence forth be known as "Class of 1959".

Seventh Grade I

Dorothy Battle, President; Barbara Bobbitt, Vice-President; Lillie Applewhite, Secretary; Geraldine Barnes, Asst. Secretary; William Bulluck, Treasurer; Mrs. F. C. Bethel, Adviser.

Seventh Grade II

Arthur Fleming, President; Barbara Farmer, Vice-President; Gloria Edwards, Secretary; Carolyn Barnes, Asst. Secretary; Peggy Autry, Treasurer; Mrs. E. Alexander, Adviser.

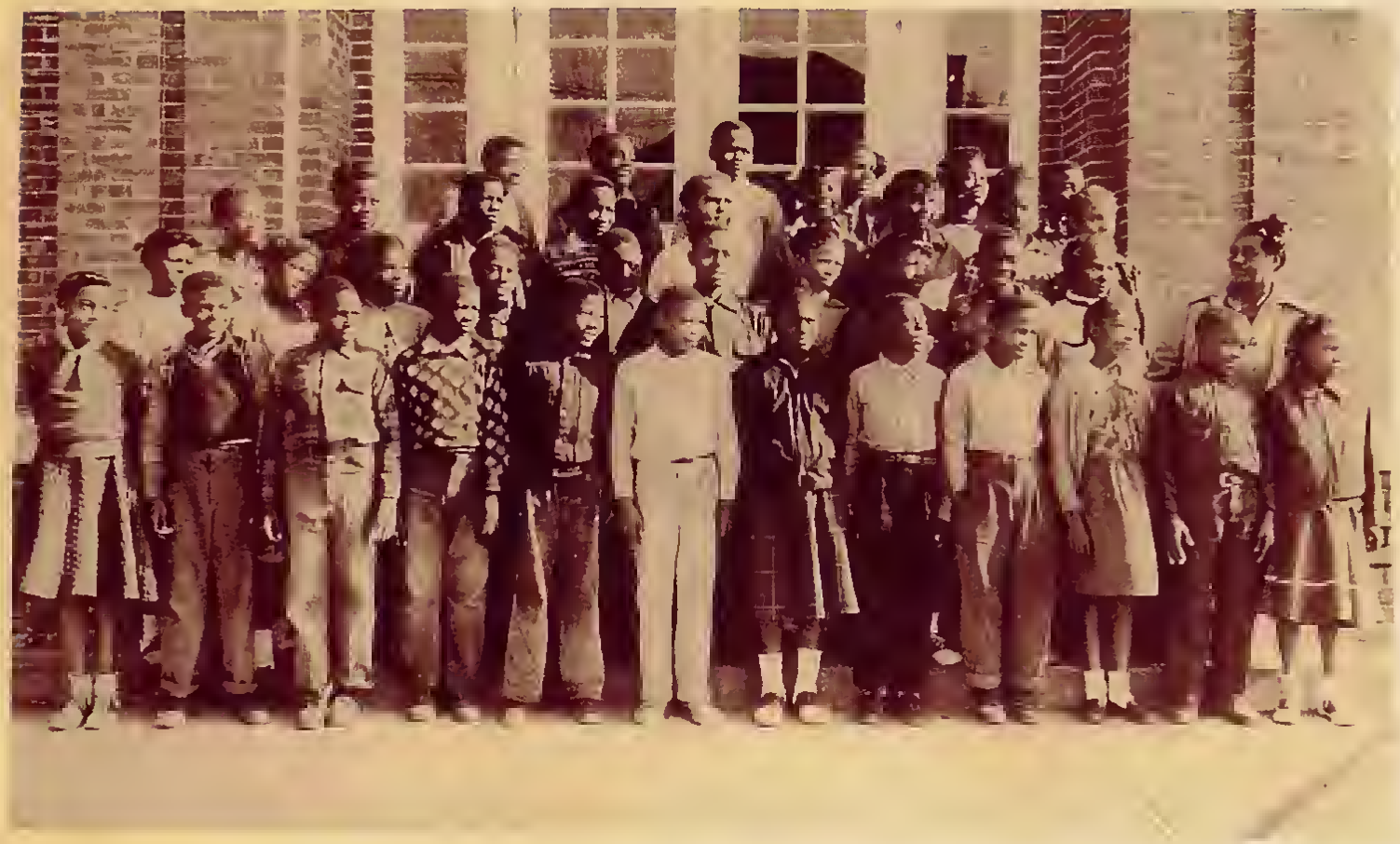
Seventh Grade III

Margaret Kenny, President; Malissa Hodges, Vice-President; Naomi McIntosh, Secretary; Millie Hines, Asst. Secretary; George Jenkins, Treasurer; Mrs. A. H. Jones, Adviser.

Seventh Grade IV

Jerry Wellington, President; Aldonia Winstead, Vice-President; Betty Richardson, Secretary; Patricia Reid, Asst. Secretary; Franklin Pugh, Treasurer; Mrs. B. T. Barnes, Adviser.

Seventh Grade V



James Outlaw, President; Shirley Newkirk, Vice-President; Joe Holmes, Secretary; Pat Rountree, Asst. Secretary; Robert Jenkins, Treasurer; Mrs. H. D. Whitted, Adviser.

Seventh Grade VI

Joselyn Weaver, President; Delores Maye, Vice-President; Sandra Wallace, Secretary; Lela Williams, Asst. Secretary; Carlton Sampson, Treasurer; Mrs. Dupree, Adviser.

THE JOURNEY

TO BECOMING A SENIOR

(1957 Sophomore Class)

The Sophomore Class of 1957 had been together for three years facing the challenges of the 7th, 8th and 9th grades. Our group identity had grown much stronger as Trojans and as "Class of 1959". The length of the journey had begun to take its toll as we now numbered 127.

Peggy Awty | Betty Cooper | Dori's Heming | [1957] | Barbara Bobbitt | Lula Hagans

Class of 1959 - Sophomore History
1957 Sophomore Year

DHS Marching Band
1957-59

1	Autry	Peggy
2	Barnes	Carolyn
3	Barnes	James
4	Bobbitt	Barbara
5	Carr	David
6	Farmer	Barbara
7	Farmer	George
8	Fleming	Dois
9	Garrett	Irvin
10	Greene	Willie
11	Hall	Robert
12	Holmes	Joe
13	Jenkins	Robert
14	Jenkins	Robert
15	McGirt	Loretta
16	Moultrie	Walda
17	Outlaw	James
18	Reid	Paul
19	Simms	Raymond
20	Smith	Helena
21	Smith	Alton
22	Williams	Laforest
23	Woodard	Fred

Football Team

1	Thompson	Frank
2	Murray	Boyd
3	Jenkins	George
4	Bryant	Raymond

Patrol Force
1957-59

1	Carr	David
2	McGirt	Loretta
3	Mcintosh	Naomi
4	Moultrie	Walda
5	Outlaw	James
6	Speight	David

English Club

1	Barnes	Mary
2	Bobbitt	Barbara
3	Boddie	Mildred
4	Crawford	Barbara
5	Hill	Mattie
6	Hodges	Elsie

Home Economics Club

1	Barnes	Carolyn
2	Farmer	Barbara
3	Howell	Dorothy
4	Moultrie	Walda

Debating Society

1	Speight	David
2	Smith	Alton
3	Hill	Mattie
4	Lofton	Ruth
5	Boddie	Mildred

History Club

1	Irene Hopkins	

Library Club

1	Towsand	Mary

Cheerleaders

1	Morgan	Carlillie
2	Williams	Mattie

Majorettes

1	Autry	Peggy
2	Fleming	Doris
3	Bobbitt	Barbara

Student Council

1	Hunt	James
2	Speight	David
3	Williams	Grace
4	Moore	Gearldine
5	Parker	Ruby
6	Smith	Helena

Choir

1	Little	Minnie
2	Cooper	Frances
3	Hinnant	Christine
4	Watts	Sandra
5	Woodard	Bettie
6	McDonald	Sherlene
7	Woodard	Fred

Crown & Scepter Club - Junior Year

1	Barnes	Carolyn
2	Barnes	Carl
3	Carr	David
4	Cooper	Annie
5	Dingle	Quentine
6	Farmer	Barbara
7	Howell	Dorothy
8	Mcintosh	Naomi
9	Moultrie	Walda
10	Outlaw	James
11	Williams	LaForest
12	Wright	Germaine

FIRST ROW: Germaine Wright, Emilie Gaskins, Helena Smith, Delores Short, Georgia Woodard, Mildred Boddie, Lorraine Hagans, Marjorie Dupree. SECOND ROW: Mattie Hill, Joyce Rountree, Delores Harris, Annie Flemming, Geraldine Moore, Quetine Dingle, Christine Hinnant, Carlise Edwards, Evelyn Pitt. THIRD ROW: Jimmie Handy, Charles Best, William Hannah, Thurman Wall, Nathaniel Hannah, Englan Hines, Johnnie Hall. FOURTH ROW: Mr. C. W. Hines, Adviser, Willie Knight, Charles Young, Oliver Ricks, Ervin Garrett, Evandelee Crossland, James Artis.

FIRST ROW: Frances Cooper, Ruby Parker, Barbara McClain, Millie Hines, Alberta Hodges, Bettie Powell, Irene Hopkins, Deloris Hobbs, Dorothy Howell. SECOND ROW: Rudolph Jenkins, James McCall, Margaret Kenny, Carlillie Morgan, Loretta Johnson, Delores Maye, Carlton Sampson, Ralph Davis, Mrs. M. B. Chambers, Adviser. THIRD ROW: William Patterson, Willie Stallings, James Hunt, Joe Holmes, Carl Barnes, Clyde Lucas. FOURTH ROW: Willie Richardson, Otha Davis, Robert Jenkins, Gradie Sanders, Paul Reid, Lemi McCall.

FIRST ROW: Bettie Woodard, La Forest Williams, Shirleen McDonald, Barbara Crawford, Janet Neal, Dorothy Battle, Frances Brunsen, Geraldene Barnes, Ella Wimberley, Mrs. J. B. Harris, Adviser. SECOND ROW: Royce Williams Ruby Brown, Walda Moultrie, Barbara Farmer, Grace Williams, Patricia Reid, Shirley Newkirk, Naomia McIntosh, Loretta McGirt, Marva Hines, Mattie Williams. THIRD ROW: Willie Green, Earnestine Benton, Peggie Autry, Barbara Bobbitt, Carolyn Barnes, Sandra Wallace, Sandra Watts, JoAnn Davis, Bettie Purefoy.

FIRST ROW: Betty Newsome, Anita Joyner, Elizabeth Jordan, Janice Weaver, Ruth Haskins, Minnie Little, Christine Williams, Clementine Williams.
SECOND ROW: Mrs. S. W. Mims, David Carr, James Davis, Alton Smith, Bobbie Knight, Calvin Smith, James Outlaw, David Speight, Raymond Simms.
THIRD ROW: James F. Barnes, Roy Bullock, Morris Joyner, Ralph Murphy, George Jenkins, Ralph Hargett, Bobbie Becton.
FOURTH ROW: Clarence Barnes, Bobbie Barnes, Frank Thompson, William H. Bullock, Norman Best, Rudolph Bridgers, Fred Woodard, George Farmer.
FIFTH ROW: Winston Matthews, Raymond Bryant, Jerry Wellington.

BILL Bullock

John Bullock

1957-58

THE JOURNEY

TO BECOMING A SENIOR

(1959 Senior Class)

We successfully navigated the terrains of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th grades. We would hence fourth be known as "The 1959 Senior Class of C.H. Darden High School".

The Journey was as it should have been, challenging with many requirements and those that answered the final roll call numbered 92.

We never left our fellow classmates behind, but instead crowned 14 who graduated in 1960 and 6 in 1961 as "Honorary Class of 59 Trojans" who will always be a part of us in spirit.

1959 Senior Class Officers

President – James F. Outlaw

Vice President – David Carr

Secretary – Annie D. Cooper

Asst. Secretary – Walda Moultire

Treasurer – La Forest Williams

CHARLES H. DARDEN HIGH SCHOOL

Wilson, N. C.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

High School Auditorium

June fourth

Nineteen Hundred Fifty-nine

8:15 P. M.

Order of Program

Prelude

Processional — "War March of the Priests" ..... Mendelssohn

Invocation ..... Rev. T. A. Watkins, Pastor
First Baptist Church
Wilson, N. C.

Music ..... "Spirit of God Descend" ..... arr. Flowe
Mixed Chorus with Brass Choir

Address ..... "The Ideal American" ..... Class Representative
Carl Barnes

Solo ..... "For You Alone" ..... H. Geehl
Miss Bessie McCowan, Class '50

Introduction of Speaker ..... Miss Alice Green, Supervisor
Wilson City Schools

Address ..... Mr. G. H. Ferguson, Director
Division Negro Education
State Department of Education
Raleigh, N. C.

Music — "Minnelied" ..... arr. Grant
Mixed Chorus

Presentation of Diplomas ..... Mr. S. G. Chappell, Superintendent
Wilson City Schools

Announcements

Alma Mater ..... Satchell
The Audience

Recessional

Benediction

Class of 1959

Autry, Peggy Joyce
Barnes, Carl H.
Barnes, Carolyn Odelle
Barnes, Geraldine
Barnes, Ivy
Barnes, James Franklin
Barnes, Mary Etta
Battle, Dorothy Lorraine
Benton, Ernestine
Boddie, Mildred Jones
Bridgers, Rudolph
Briggs, Helen
Bryant, Raymond, Jr.
Bullock, Roy Lee
Bullock, William Henry
Carr, David
Cooper, Annie Doris
Cooper, Frances Louise
Cox, Herbert, Jr.
Crawford, Barbara Jean
Crosland, Evandelee
Davis, James Rudolph
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Otho R., Jr.
Deans, Jeraldine
Dingle, Quentine
Dupree, Majorie
Ellis, Ladurose
Farmer, Barbara Ann
Farmer, George Garnell
Greene, Willie Mae
Hall, Johnny L.
Handy, Jimmy Tyrone
Harris, Delores
Hines, Claudette
Hines, Marva Jean
Hines, Millie
Hinnant, Christine
Hobbs, Rudolph Valentino
Holmes, Joe Lee, Jr.
Hopkins, Irene Sandra
Howell, Dorothy Jean
Jenkins, George, Jr.
Jenkins, Robert Jr.
Jenkins, Rudolph
Jordan, Elizabeth
Joyner, Morris Reid
Kirk, Charles D.
Knight, Annie Doris
Knight, Arthur Ray
Knight, Bobby James
Little, Minnie Ruth
Lucas, John D.
Maye, Delores
McCoy, Eddie, Jr.
McDonald, Shirlene E.
McIntosh, Naomi
Moore, Geraldine
Morgan, Carlillie
Moultrie, Walda Bernetta
Murray, Boyd Reynolds
Neal, Janet Leatrice
Newkirk, Shirley Mae
Outlaw, James Frederick
Parker, Ruby Thelma
Pugh, Franklin Delano
Reid, Patricia
Reid, Paul W.
Rountree, Joyce Patricia
Sampson, Carlton
Sanders, Gradie Earl
Smith, Alton Morrison
Smith, Ann Doris
Smith, Dorothy Agnes
Smith, Helena
Speight, David J.
Wall, Thurman
Watts, Sandra
Weaver, Janice
Wellington, Jerry Thomas
Williams, Christine T.
Williams, Clementine T.
Williams, LaForest
Williams, Mattie Doris
Williams, Nathaniel, Jr.
Williams, Royce Jean
Wimberley, Ella Fitzgerald
Woodard, Betty Grace
Woodard, Johnny Lee
Wright, Germaine Montell
Wright, Ruby Jean
Wynn, Jean Delores

Marshals:

Mary Wheeler
Peggie Williams

Prizes and Awards - - 1959

Scholarship awards by colleges earned by results from Cooperative Intercollegiate Examinations given by member colleges of the United Negro College Fund:

Gwendolyn Speight-Rank 1- J. C. Smith Univ.	400.00 *
Carolyn O. Barnes-Rank 2- Fisk University	●
James Outlaw -Rank 3- Shaw University	200.00 *
Germaine Wright -Rank 4. Bennet College	250.00 *
or St. Augustine's College	150.00 *
LaForest Williams-Rank 5-Bennett College	150.00 *

* Renewable each year for a period of four years
● Notified of eligibility but amount not yet specified

1. Thomas Hadley Chapter of D. A. R. — Citizenship Medal (Senior)
   Awarded to: David Carr
2. Gamma Beta Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority (Scholarship) $100.00
   Awarded to: Carolyn Barnes
3. Merry Matrons Club — Excellence in American History 5.00
   Won by: Mary Wheeler
4. Mr. William Hines — Excellence in Trowel Trades 5.00
   Won by: Rudolph Jenkins
5. Mr. Hartford W. Best — Excellence in Vocal Music 5.00
   Won by: Mary Ward
6. The C. L. Darden Prize (by Mrs. C. L. Darden) Excellence in Senior English 5.00
   Won by: Carolyn Barnes
7. Dr. G. K. Butterfeild — Excellence in Chemistry 5.00
   Won by: Walda Moultrie
8. The I. A. Shade Prize (by Miss Sarah Shade) Excellence in Biology 5.00
   Won by: Carl Davis
9. Mr. James Whitfield — Best All-round student in Senior Class 2.50
   Won by: Carolyn Barnes
10. Dr. J. F. Cowan — Outstanding Scholar ship (Four-year Period) 5.00
    Won by: Carolyn Barnes
11. The Carter W. Foster Award (by Mrs. C. W. Foster) Excellence in Home Economics
    Won by: Annie McPhail
12. The John H. Clark Prize — by Mrs. F. C. Bethel — Outstanding Scholarship (Junior Class) 10.00
    Won by: Mary Wheeler
13. After-six Bridge Club — Excellence in Dramatics (Actress) 5.00
    Won by: Margaret Sanders
14. After-six Bridge Club — Excellence in Dramatics (Actor) 5.00
    Won by: Carl H. Barnes
15. Men's Civic Club — A Deserving Senior Boy — Scholarship 125.00
    Awarded to: James Outlaw
16. Modernette Club — Junior Varsity Basketball Team 5.00
    Awarded to: Devone Hobbs
17. The Beauticians Local No. 12 — Well-Groomed Student 5.00
    Awarded to: Janet Neal
18. Mr. & Mrs. Isiah Whitehead — Excellence in Beginners Band 5.00
    Awarded to: Gloria Dublin
19. Ministerial Alliance — Excellence in Civics 10.00
    Won by: Braxton McPhail
20. The Ada G. Battle Scholarship 50.00
    Awarded to: LaForest Williams
21. The B. O. Barnes Prize (by Mrs. B. O. Barnes) General Science 5.00
    Won by: Vincent Peacock
22. Bausch & Lombe Co. — Excellence in Science (Senior) ..... Medal
    Won by: James Outlaw
23. Lend-A-Helping Hand Club — Common Courtesy ..... Trophy
    Awarded to: David Speight
24. Darden High School Citizenship Prize .... Medal
    Awarded to: Willie Reid
25. Mr. O. W. Harris — Excellence in Geometry 2.50
    Won by: Donna L. Daniels
26. Mr. O. W. Harris — Excellence in Algebra I 2.50
    Won by: James Short
27. The Class of 1954 — Courtesy (Senior Boy) 5.00
    Won by: David Carr
28. The Class of 1954 — Courtesy (Senior Girl) 5.00
    Won by: Janet Neal
29. James T. Jones — Excellence in Physics 25.00
    Won by: Walda Moultrie

PEGGY AUTRY

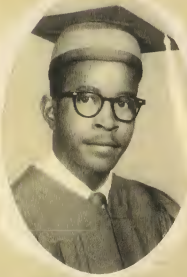
BOBBY G. BECTON

HELEN BRIGGS

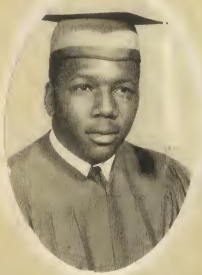
RUBY BROWN

IVY BARNES

JAMES E. BARNES



DAVID CARR
(VICE-PRES.)



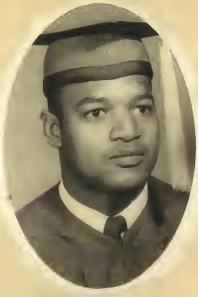
EVANDELEE CROSLAND

WILLIAM H. BULLOCK

CAROLYN O. BARNES

MARY E. BARNES

RALEIGH BARNES



HERBERT COX

FRANCES L. COOPER

BARBARA CRAWFORD

ANNIE D. COOPER
(SECRETARY)

RAYMOND BRYANT

ROY L. BULLOCK

RUDOLPH BRIDGERS

MILDRED BODDIE

JAMES R. DAVIS

JO ANN DAVIS

JERALDINE DEANS

QUENTINE DINGLE

GERALDINE BARNES

ERNESTINE BENTON

CARL H. BARNES

DOROTHY BATTLE

MARJORIE DUPREE

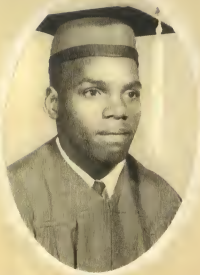
LADUROSE ELLIS

BARBARA FARMER

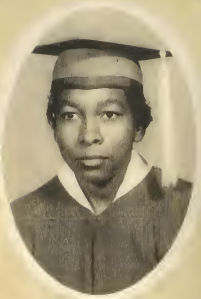
GEORGE FARMER

WILLIE M. GREENE

JIMMY HANDY



JOHNNY HALL



DELORES HARRIS

CHRISTINE HINNANT

RUDOLPH HOBBS

JOE HOLMES

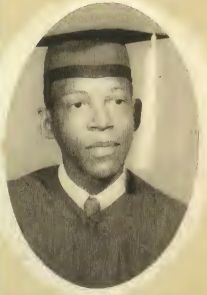
IRENE HOPKINS

CLAUDETTE HINES

MARVA HINES

MILLIE HINES

DOROTHY HOWELL



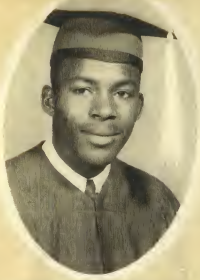
GEORGE JENKINS

RUDOLPH JENKINS

ROBERT JENKINS, JR.

ELIZABETH JORDAN

MORRIS R. JOYNER



ARTHUR R. KNIGHT

ANNIE D. KNIGHT

BOBBY KNIGHT

MINNIR R. LITTLE

CLYDE LUCAS

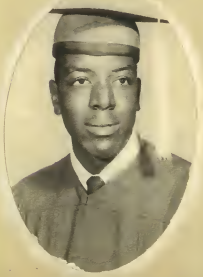
JOHN D. LUCAS

DELORES MAYE

CARLILLIE MORGAN

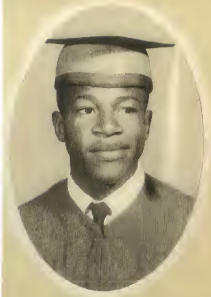
GERALDINE MOORE

WALDA MOULTRIE
(ASS'T. SEC.)



JOHNNY WOODARD

JEAN WYNN



EDDIE McCOY

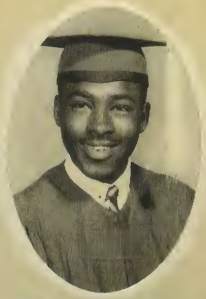
SHIRLENE McDONALD

NAOMI McINTOSH

BOYD R. MURRAY

ANN D. SMITH

DOROTHY SMITH



THURMAN WALL

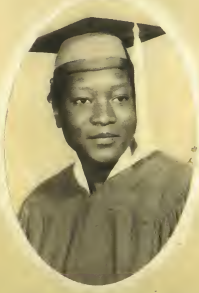
SANDRA WATTS

JANET NEAL

SHIRLEY NEWKIRK

JAMES R. OUTLAW
(PRESIDENT)

FRANKLIN PUGH



JANICE WEAVER

JERRY T. WELLINGTON

CHRISTINE WILLIAMS

RUBY PARKER

PATRICIA REID

JOYCE P. ROUNTREE

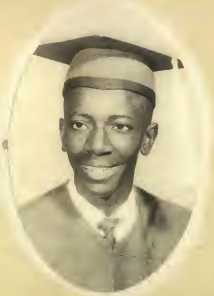
GRADIE SANDERS

MATTIE D. WILLIAMS

ELLA WIMBERLEY

BETTY WOODARD

LaFOREST WILLIAMS
(TREASURER)



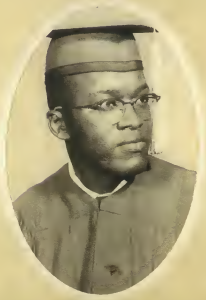
CARLTON SAMPSON

DAVID SPEIGHT

HELENA SMITH

ALTON SMITH

GERMAIN M. WRIGHT



NATHANIEL WILLIAMS

CLEMENTINE WILLIAMS

ROY J. WILLIAMS

C.H. Darden High School
In Rememberance of
Departed Classmates of Class of 1959

1	Barnes	Carl H
2	Benton	Ernestine
3	Best	Norman
4	Bridgers	Rudolph
5	Bullock	Roy L
6	Cooper	Annie D
7	Crosland	Evandelee
8	Davis	Minnie Little
9	Gilchrist	Carlton
10	Hall	Jonnie L
11	Hines	England
12	Hines	Marva J
13	Hinnant	Christine
14	Hobbs	Rudolph V
15	Jenkins	Millie Hines
16	Joyner	Morris R
17	Kirk	Charles D
18	Knight	Arthur R
19	Moses	Barbara Crawford
20	Newkirk	Shirley M
21	Preston	Noaomi Mc Intoch
22	Pugh	Franklin D
23	Smith	Dorothy A
24	Wall	Thurman
25	Wellington	Jerry T
26	Williams	Clementine
27	Williams	Grace
28	Williams	Nathaniel
29	Wimberly	Ella F
30	Young	Charles

This list includes all graduated and honorary classmates of 1959

Our First Class of 1959 Reunion

Development of the Darden Alumni Association

Upon our graduation, the Class of 1959 decided that we would meet together for our first reunion in May of our tenth year. In 1969 we met in Wilson to celebrate our first ten-year reunion. The class of 1958 decided to meet with us as a joint class event and as a result started the first multi-class reunion tradition. In 1969 the doors of C. H. Darden High School were still open but closed behind the last graduating class in June of 1970.

Local Wilson residents and alumni of Darden had many meetings to discuss a school reunion during the 1970 commencement exercises. To that end, a steering committee was formed, with Principal John W. Jones as chairman, Veronica B. Eatmon as secretary and Shirley Woodard as treasurer. During a meeting, there was an overwhelming vote for not only the continuation of reunions but to begin the establishment of a non-profit organization, to be called the Charles H. Darden High School Alumni Association.

Once the Alumni Association had become established, John W. Jones was chosen to act as President, a position he held from May 1971 to May 1975. Since that time there have been a total of 11 national presidents:

- Marjorie Moore 1975-1979
- Carl Moore 1979-1981
- Isaiah Ferguson 1981-1985
- Hubert O. Speight Sr. 1985-1987
- James T. Forbes 1989-1993
- Robert Spells 1989-1993
- Jake Simms 1993-1994*
- Velma Hinnant 1994*
- Jacqueline J. Cobb 1995-1997
- Velma Hinnant 1997-2005
- Ida Williams 2005-Present

*Jake Simms died before completing his term and VP Velma Hinnant completed the term.

Dream turned into Reality

The Constitution and By-Laws of the association were amended in 1976 to include the position of Executive Secretary; the following were appointed to this office:

- John W. Jones 1976
- Betty L. Grissett-Boykins
- Arthur Ray Knight
- John W. Jones (1990 – until death 2004)
- Donna J. Simms 2005

The Charles H. Darden Alumni Association is comprised of members affiliated with one of six chapters nationwide. The six chapters are located in the following cities:

- Brookiyn, NY
- Newark, NJ
- Philadelphia, PA
- Washington, DC
- Norfolk, VA
- Wilson, NC

After twelve (12) years, the D.H.S. Alumni Association moved forward with the task of establishing a construction building fund. On August 14, 1986 the dream of an Alumni Center began to materialize by the final payment for three (3) acres of land at 1600 Lipscomb Road in Wilson at a cost of $68,182.00. On October 16, 1990 the Association entered into a Construction loan commitment in the amount of $190,000. After just six (6) months on Friday, May 24, 1991 the Charles H. Darden High School Alumni Association held a Dedication Ceremony in its new building, The Charles H. Darden Alumni Family Center.

The dedication speech was given by The Honorable G.K. Butterfield, Jr. Judge of Superior Court in Wilson County (now U. S. Rep. G.K. Butterfield). His remarks were as follows:

"This build that we dedicate today didn't just happen. It is the product of a dream and the result of hard work in furtherance of that dream. It is a testament of what can be achieved when ordinary people dream in extraordinary ways. And we are here today standing upon these premises, dedicating this marvelous building and all of us should be proud of this accomplishment."

CLASS OF 1958

~~Arthur Lee Battle, Jr.~~
Joseph Daniels
Everlene Giles Grimes
Anne Robinson Harding
Timothy McIntosh
Joseph Williams

CLASS OF 1959

Joyce P. Rountree Battle
Janet Neal Barnes
James Franklin Barnes
[redacted]
William Bullock
David Carr
Geraldine Barnes Collins
Patricia Reid Deans
Shirlene McDonald Hall
Jimmie Handy
Dorothy Battle Holmes
Joseph Holmes
Dorothy Howell
Georgia Woodard Hobbs
Geraldine Deans Johnson
Dorothy Smith Jones
~~Arthur Ray Knight~~
Boyd Murray
Mattie Williams Oliver
James Outlaw
Germaine Wright Pinckney
Franklin Pugh
Doris Knight Rasberry
[redacted]
David Speight
Delares Harris Wall
~~Thurman Wall~~

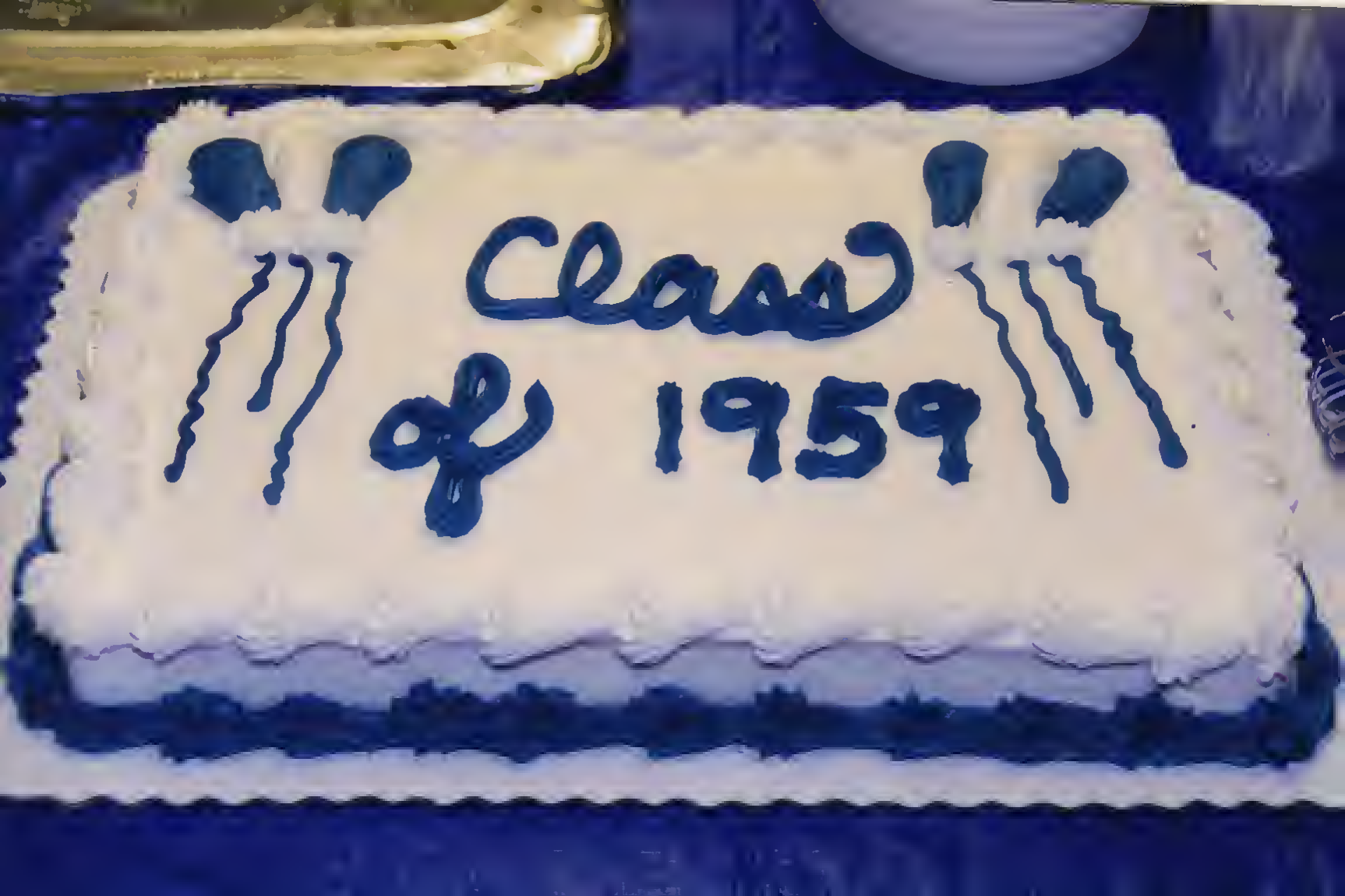
REUNION BANQUET

CLASSES OF 1958 & 1959

C. H. DARDEN HIGH SCHOOL

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA

MAY 31, 1969


Class
of 1959

DARDEN HIGH SCHOOL
CLASSES OF 1958 - 59 - 60
MAY 27, 1984

E.D. Hall

EXIT
NO CIGARETTES
JOE KNOWS

EXIT
NO DRINKS OR CIGARETTES
ON THE DANCE FLOOR!
C.H. DARDEN
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

EXIT
NO DRINKS OR CIGARETTES
JOE KNOWS

NO DRINKS OR CIGARETTES
ON THE DANCE FLOOR!
DO
OT
OCK
OOR

PREAMBLE
NO DRINKS OR CIGARETTES
ON THE DANCE FLOOR!
C. H. Darden High School
Trojans
Wilson, NC

NAT

JOE KNOWS

CLASS OF '59

C. H. Darden High School
RAZ
CLASS
OF
1959
Trojans
Wilson NC

35 YEARS

TO DRUGS

Wilson, North Carolina

The following pages are an attempt to provide a brief history of the development of the Wilson School System that led to the birth of Darden High and the school system that the senior class of 1959 inherited. This history also touches on other related topics such as the political climate, special appointments, attempts to find a good School Superintendent, health care, fire protection and the general business and social climates between the 1870s through the early 1920s. While I attempted to show Wilson's early attitude toward public education, there isn't enough space within this offering to include all of the dynamic factors of Wilson versus its neighbors in adjacent counties and townships; however, past local powers of Wilson lagged the progressive attitude of Goldsboro and other towns for free public education for poor whites and blacks.

It took many years for Wilson to find a dedicated professional school superintendent with a mission to provide public schools for all of the town's people. Although the early schools were lacking in many ways, some managed to survive it and developed into outstanding caring citizens.

Growing up in East Wilson during the 1940s and 50s, one could feel and see the need for better schools and for more progressive town leadership. It was quite obvious that something was out of kilter when a system produces high school grads and 50% or more of them would leave for jobs or to

attend schools elsewhere. This was particularly evident in East Wilson where the drain created by the high departure rates left an area of the city to stagnate and slowly over time lose its vitality.

Wilson is no longer in the business of producing field hands for tobacco and cotton growers. The question is, what-if our city leaders would have aggressively positioned Wilson to compete for business and industry during the 50s and 60s? Undoubtedly, that would have required vision and the city's population today would have been 20-30% larger and with the right strategic plan, Wilson could have been the central business, educational and industrial spot of Eastern North Carolina. Hopefully today the city's government and business leaders are progressive enough to glean lessons from past mistakes and understand that good schools, low drop-out rates will produce more tax payers, better informed citizens and an ideal community for everyone. The message should be "One Wilson" for now and the future.

The Author

History and Development of Wilson Graded Schools

The principal tasks facing the Wilson Graded School trustees were raising funds and persuading the townspeople to vote for a special tax in 1883. The decision to push for a municipal tax was difficult and consumed two years of precious time, while Goldsboro voted for a tax promptly in 1881. The campaign for the school tax was hard fought, mainly against apathy but also against a strong dislike of increasing taxes for public purposes. One landowner complained that "this way of herding up 400 children in a bunch for 6 hours in a day (including recesses) for a higher state of culture and expedition I cannot see the point." Blacks were promised a doubling of revenue thorough a re-drawing of the new school district. However trustees of the white school would have the power to purchase school buildings and grounds for both systems. (Valentine, 2002)

With the passage of the bill, the graded school became an important part of Wilson life. Trustees were chosen from those on the former graded school board who had attended most conscientiously. As the school's fame spread, the Peabody Fund proudly announced that Wilson "demonstrated that almost any town in the South can have a system of graded schools adapted to the entire population." (Valentine, 2002)

The graded school itself passed from the management of:

- Tomlinson to Bruton - 1883
- Bruton to Cunningham Branson – 1884
- Branson to Collier Cobb – 1886
- Cobb to Philander Priestley Claxton -1886

Wilson had a distinguished series of educators in the 1880's – but could not keep them for any length of time. (Valentine, 2002)

1886 State Supreme Court Decision

In 1886 the state Supreme Court decided that that school tax law was unconstitutional as were all laws that divided tax revenues between the races according to who paid. In Wilson, this decision put the funding necessary for a graded school in sharp jeopardy although the discrepancy between white and black poll tax receipts was not so great as sometimes thought. White polled $1,655 and blacks $1,254 in 1887. (Valentine, 2002)

Claxton later claimed that the chairman of county board of education opposed good schools: "If other children are educated as well as mine, what advantage will my children have over them?" Perhaps Claxton meant the chairman of the County Commissioners made this statement. "Many respectable people," continued Claxton, "did not believe in educating the 'white trash' and the Negroes. (Valentine, 2002)

Poverty and indifference more than anything else prevented the establishment of suitable public schools after the Civil War. Wilson's other major factors were the tradition of sending white children to private schools, cultural differences between town and country, differences in ambition between lower class parents and middle class reformers, and prejudice against educating black children. One authority none the less concluded that in North Carolina "Negro youths had fewer teachers, experienced shorter terms, attended classes in worse buildings, and received poorer instructional supplies than did white youths." (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson County Black Common Schools 1870s – 1880s

Blacks had separate common schools in Wilson County, with the later president of Livingstone College, Joseph Charles Price, as a teacher in one during 1871-1874. Wilson's Blacks voted for a graded school of their own in 1883. It opened that fall with:

- Professor E.E. Green of Wilmington – Principal;
- Edward C. Simms – First Assistant;
- Mrs. Lucy Robinson – Second Assistant;
- C.M. Jones – President of the Board, and
- Alfred Robinson – Secretary.

Students living outside the tax district had to pay $1.00 per month in the lower grades and $1.25 in the higher grades to attend the Black Graded School. The Peabody Fund also provided support. As long as Blacks were directly paying for these schools, they had control of them. When general – white and black taxes paid for schools, whites retained primary trusteeship. The Black Graded School stayed open even

after the white graded school closed. Samuel Hynes Vick served as principal from 1886-1890 when Frank Blount became its "efficient and painstaking and polite Superintendent." (Valentine, 2002)

Other trustees were:

- C.N. Jones – Baker;
- Edward Simms – age 26, married;
- Gray A. farmer – age 30, house carpenter;
- Peter Rountree – age 59, merchant, married with 5 children;
- Charles Battle – age 38 mulatto, blacksmith, married with 4 children;
- Jerry Washington – age 52, blacksmith, married with 7 children,
- Daniel Vick – age 41, worked in a grist mill, married to Fannie –age 38, 5 children
- Samuel Williams – grocer, married with 1 child; and
- Charles Henry Darden – age 29, married with children, Undertaker.

At the end of 1887-1888 school year, the *Wilson Mirror* gave Vick high praise, "S.H. Vick, a highly educated colored man, and a very zealous, faithful and painstaking teacher...is doing a good work In breaking the fetters of ignorance, and emancipating the minds of his people from the galling slavery of darkness, error and superstition." (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson's First Black Postmaster

One white grievance was that blacks were taking over the postmaster jobs in many towns after Republican Benjamin Harrison become president – a theme with special relevance to the editors of the *Advance* whose mother had long been Wilson's postmistress. "Some negroes are better than many of their white men," Charles Daniels conceded, "but still, who wants a Negro for a Postmaster?" Post office jobs were almost the only federal patronage available in a rural area. Dismay clouded the skies in 1889 when Sam Vick succeeded William M. Gay as Wilson's postmaster. Vick "is one of the best of his color...but... it Is a disgrace and shame that a town the size of Wilson should be given to a Negro." (Valentine, 2002)

Former mayor and state representative John E. Woodard thought that Congressman Cheatham appointed Vick only because Vick owned Cheatham favors. Woodard believed that Vick would appoint a wife of another Cheatham operative as a postal clerk. Vick actually appointed his own brother William. When Sam Vick lost his postal position after Grover Cleveland's re-election, a more fair-minded editor admitted that Vick, "we believe, has performed his duties well and has given, notwithstanding his color, fair satisfaction." It is said that Vick would open his office at night to sell somebody a 2 cent stamp. (Valentine, 2002)

When the Republicans regained control of the Post Office under President William McKinley in 1898, Vick replaced William Shepherd Harriss as Wilson's postmaster without the moaning heard a decade earlier. The *Advance* now enthused, "We doubt if a more efficient Republican would have been found."

This time Vick remained in office five years and appointed black assistants like John Henry Clark. (Valentine, 2002)

Controversy arose when former Senator Jeter Conley Pritchard removed black postmasters under President Theodore Roosevelt's tolerant eye. Pritchard was head of the lily-white faction in North Carolina's Republican Party and in charge of federal patronage for North Carolina. Wilson's Democrats sent "strong letters" to Roosevelt acclaiming Vick's work and asking for his retention! Vick went to Washington and saw the President personally, after which Roosevelt sent a representative to Wilson to inquire into the matter. Vick was said to be the last black postmaster in North Carolina. (Valentine, 2002)

Sam Vick did well on his own and prospered in real estate. He started trading in land as early as 1886 and was active dealer from the 1890s through the 1920s. As late as 1916, Vick was still head of the county's Republican Party, when blacks could poll 367 to 631 whites. (Valentine, 2002)

Vick's personal relation with most whites was clearly positive. As political leader of Wilson's blacks, he attended three Republican national conventions. Sam Vick probably represented the best of black Wilson to white Wilson and was a leading intermediary between the two races or, rather, intercessor for blacks among the white elite. Vick, or one of his sons, wrote in his official biography that Sam "has a fine practical knowledge of values. He believes that the best interests of the race are to be promoted through confidence built up on a spirit of cooperation." (Valentine, 2002)

Schools During the 1890s

By 1890 neither blacks nor whites had adequate public schools, while the private white high schools seem to have lost energy and focus. This was not a situation a town like Wilson could tolerate. But good schools cost money, and Wilson's economy seemed to depend on declining revenues from cotton. (Valentine, 2002)

Despite the setback with graded school in 1887, public common schools continued. The graded school had begun reorienting education towards the wider world. Wilson and its students had to compete in and be aware of a market economy extending beyond the county and the South. In the late 1880s:

- Common schools enrolled over 600 students from about 250 families in the township;
- Wilson County had forty-two schoolhouses for 3,786 white children, costing $3,952;
- Thirty schools for 3,793 black children costing $5,121;
- African-American male teachers earned $29.60 a month;
- White male $29.45;
- Negro female teachers earned $25.45;
- White females $25.82; and
- The white common school in Wilson did not have a fixed location. At one point Henry F. Farmer and Mrs. William F. Mercer held school in the old Methodist Church and the following year in a former skating rink. (Valentine, 2002)

White Southerners complained about paying for black schools and adamantly opposed letting whites teach in black schools. On the other hand, it was difficult for backs to obtain the advanced training necessary to become certified teachers. North Carolina's Colored Normal Schools were too far away to attract many potential teachers from Wilson. A. J. Moore did attend normal schools at Fayetteville in 1883 and 1884. One black teacher from Rocky Mount and one from Tarboro also attended the Fayetteville school. Black educators were paid less than white ones. Black female teachers often had to work as laundresses and seamstresses when not teaching. (Valentine, 2002)

The low state of education probably explains the reaction that finally set Wilson education for blacks and whites on a sound basis in the next few years. In January 1889, white Wilsonians decided to ask the legislature for a special one-year tax applying just to whites – to build a school house. The "colored" have splendid buildings...in which their young are taught during the time the public funds hold out." A majority of local voters approved the tax following an energetic campaign. "There is now an educational crisis in the history of Wilson," *The Wilson Advance* editorialized. "The future of Wilson depends upon the efforts its citizens make to establish good schools in our mist." James W. Davis, William Patrick Wootten and A. J. Simms hoped that the new school building would stimulate white citizens into voting for graded schools for both races in accordance with the 1886 state Supreme Court decisions. (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson soon built a new four-room white elementary school near Maple wood Cemetery, with Henry Farmer continuing as principal and teacher of the oldest group. The re-establishing graded education would not be borne out by a Wilson County physician's assessment that Wilson's present education is very bad... Educating the masses ... is the great work to be done and must come from outside effort, for the people do not see the need of it themselves." Wilson County spent only $7,103 out of the $9,789 available from state and local taxes even in 1891-92 and slightly more than half of eligible children (56% of whites, 54% of blacks) attended school. A schoolmaster some year later declared, "If the town is full of business, it is by no means crowed with education or the desire of it." (Valentine, 2002)

The Wilson Biracial Graded School Tax

In May 1891, the town voted in favor of a new biracial, graded school tax, 228 to 11, out of 326 registered voters – an overwhelming majority. Wilson brought in Julius Issac Foust in November as superintendent of the school. Recruiting Foust demonstrated that Wilson's establishment was serious about re-establishing a good graded school. He had been the principal of the Goldsboro graded school and would go on to become president of the woman's normal school in Greensboro and a major force in North Carolina education. (Valentine, 2002)

The very next year, Foust added a library and two more grades to the six grades opened in 1891. A ninth grade, conditional upon the payment of $3 tuition, was added in 1896 but dropped the following spring due to the lack of response. Some 512 white children, representing 67% of 766 eligible, and 325 or 38% of the eligible black children attended graded school in 1896-1897. (Valentine, 2002)

It has sometimes been stated that there were no public black schools in Wilson in the 1890s but this is not true. Evidence of their activities is just slim. As the law stood, with blacks and whites sharing the same tax revenue stream, the white trustees and Foust controlled the black graded school. In 1891 they selected:

- P.O. Blount principal of the black graded school;
- Braswell R. Winstead, Levi Peacock, Addie Battle, and Lucy Thompson as its teachers;
- Winstead replaced Blount as Principal and Annie Washington (Vick) took Winstead's teaching position in December;
  And...

- Superintendent Foust made $800 a year;
- Principal Blount received $30 a month;
- Two black male teachers made $25 per month;
- The women teachers $20;
- All the teachers at the white school were white females;
- The three married white teachers made $30 a month and the other three made $25 in 1896; and
- The "colored" school opened a week later and closed a week earlier than the white one. (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson Graded School (Margaret Hearne) Built 1892

Little is known about the operation of the black graded school. The newspaper did take notice when several black men complained about teachers Peacock and Thompson. The nature of the complaint is not recorded and the board took no action. At the turn of the century, Charles Barbour started rumors about S. A. Smith, the new principal of the colored school, and wanted his wife Sallie M. Barbour discharged from the school against her wishes. While the specific outcome of this case is unrecorded, the board re-hired Smith with a raise. Smith's salary was $35 a month compared to $60 for Gray R. King,

the new principal of the white school. Smith later went on to become principal of the black graded school in Winston while the school system named the new black elementary school of the 1920s after *Sallie Barbour*. (Valentine, 2002)

In 1894, George Whitfield Connor, eldest of Henry Groves Connor's twelve surviving children, succeeded Foust as superintendent. It was not unusual for well-connected white young men to become school superintendents before going on to other work. Unlike today, superintendents were poorly paid. Young George studied at the Wilson collegiate Institute and in the graded school before receiving private tutoring and entering the University of North Carolina at the age of fifteen. Connor graduated with honors in 1892 and, at nineteen, became principal of the Goldsboro Graded School for two years before returning to Wilson. After a year-and –a-half, he resigned and went into the more lucrative mercantile business with his new father-in-law, John C. Hadley. Among Connor's achievements as an educator were reviving interest in Wilson's graded school, with students enrollment going from 300 to 440; adding ninth and tenth grades plus classes in industrial drawing and chemistry; assigning teachers by subject, not grade; and improving equipment and faculty. (Valentine, 2002)

Ernest Preston Mangum became superintendent after Connor resigned in December 1896. Son of Dr. Wiley Person Mangum, he had both his undergraduate and master's degrees from the University of North Carolina in the mid 1880s. In the late 1880s and early 90s, there was also a movement to institute a private white high school for boys. Pleasant Daniel Gold, editor of the Primitive Baptist newspaper, *Zion's Landmark*, Henry W. Blount, editor of the *Wilson Mirror*, and Mayor George D. Green led this effort. The resulting school, known as the Wilson Male Academy, opened in October 1889 with Jno. E. Kelly as principal. (Valentine, 2002)

Silas E. Warren had meanwhile kept Wilson's private female high school, Wilson Collegiate Institute, going from 1886 until his death in 1894. Warren decried "the tendency... toward extremely superficial work (for girls), which sometimes makes possible a fair amount of show and display, but is a real perversion of the truth, object and work of education." More significantly for the future, a "live, energetic, progressive man, "Joseph Kinsey moved his school for girls from La Grange to Wilson, 1897. (Valentine, 2002)

The Kinsey Seminary, however short-lived, provided the physical foundation on which Atlantic Christian College would begin. "Kinsey's school opened with a house of pretty girls," remarked a Wilson woman to her son, "and it is a lovely place".... Local boosters hoped the Kinsey school would attract business and tobacco from Green, Pitt and Lenoir counties because that is where the young women at the school came from. Unfortunately, the "Commodious Edifice" was drafty and poorly heated. Professor Kinsey became ill and unable to give full attention and energy to the school. Despite the assembly of local notables on the board, Kinsey Seminary closed its doors in 1901. (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson 1890s Business Growth

Significantly, tobacco moved up on the *Branson's Business Directory's* list of local staples from fourth in 1893 to first in 1896, followed by cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, wheat, and oats. Whereas Wilson in 1893 had ten lawyers listed, just three years later it had thirteen. In 1893 Wilson had 84 merchants and tradesmen, in 1896 there were 101. Dr. Benjamin Woodard, resident in Black Creek and the area's first African American physician, was first listed in the 1896 Directory. Another black professional, Elijah L. Reid, a veterinarian, would soon be active in Wilson. Wilson by 1896 had three hotels, nine boarding houses, and one whiskey distillery. (Valentine, 2002)

East Wilson Community Development

The town was expanding as new streets were cut, usually with the permission or encouragement of the landowner, sometimes against their wishes but always with compensation. Older structures, like the former Deems Male Academy, were moved and remodeled as homes. Blacks like John Boykin sometimes specialized in moving houses, a profession in such a small town that would have amazed Europeans for the American propensity and ability to move houses was fascinating. But the Town of Wilson deliberately did not include "the negro settlement on the lower side of the railroad" since the white voting majority was only 158. (Valentine, 2002)

Why Blacks Settled in East Wilson?

In real estate, one often hears the words, location, location, location! If one considers that the Wilson Railway Station was the very center of town, the following would therefore apply; the rivers and creeks east of the southern Appalachians generally run from northwest to southeast, sewage flows with water from the northwest to the southeast. Sewage becomes more of a problem as a village grows into a town. (Valentine, 2002)

Therefore, the following explains why Blacks settled in East Wilson:

- In the first two decades of Wilson's existence upper-class whites had homes on either side of the tracks; but as time passed, most white houses were built west of the town's center, the railway station;
- More affluent African Americans initially built their homes east of the railway but south of the main road to Greenville. They expanded north of the former plank road by 1890 or 1900;
- The black sections increasingly lay more and more to the east and southeast – "below the Railroad" in the words of the town council where little was done to improve roads or water supply;
- This area was the land sold or rented to them (blacks);
- Partly because it was near where they worked;
- Partly because they preferred segregation to exclusion;
- To avoid the potential daily violence of living close to whites;
- Many African Americans had congregated near the railroad station during the Great Exodus of the late 1880s. As whites moved west, black and white entrepreneurs either developed the sparsely inhabited areas or whites sold their former homes to blacks;
- Transient black males working tobacco and other jobs moved to town after 1890 and needed cheap housing; and
- The main warehouse and tobacco-redrying district lay in the center of town just south of the railway station and provided a main area of black employment. Most housing built for these workers was further to the east or southeast of the warehouse district but still within easy walking distance. (Valentine, 2002)

In larger towns like Charlotte, blacks were not segregated physically into separate neighborhoods until Jim Crow times, but this pattern did not hold true for a village like Wilson. The lack of public transportation throughout the period after the Civil War meant that most blacks had to live near where they worked. All early references to black residences indicate they congregated to the east of the railroad, though the 1860 census shows some free blacks on both sides of the railway. The 1870 census indicates a small number of blacks still living among or near whites. Most of the original black homes seem to have been east of the tracks but north or immediately surrounding the plank road to Greenville – now Wilson's main street, Nash. (Valentine, 2002)

East Wilson Black Cemeteries

Outside of work relations, there was little or no social intercourse between the races. Whites, from their employees, typically dealt with a few representative blacks rather than directly with the black community. When Daniel Vick and Stantonsburg blacksmith Charles Battle were designated to pick out a suitable black cemetery, they selected six acres of land east of Wilson well away from the white areas. Whether this transaction was ever completed is not clear, but there was a two-acre cemetery maintained by the Colored Odd Fellows on land owned or donated by Sam Vick. The Mount Hebron Masonic Lodge also had a cemetery. Sam Vick later sold the city an additional seven acres of adjoining land that, with the Odd Fellow Cemetery became known as the Rountree Cemetery. (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson's Black Fraternal Organizations

1914 Mt Hebron Masonic Lodge Meeting at St. John's A.M.E.'s unfinished Church

Blacks set up semi-secret fraternal orders and mutual-aid societies to help with burial expenses, life insurance and the like. The odd Fellows, Elks and Masons were active black fraternities in Wilson. Such groups offered benefits as well as obligations to their members. The Mount Hebron Masonic Lodge chartered in 1881, was Wilson's oldest black fraternity. According to Professor Robert C. Kenzer, "Black Masonry in North Carolina permitted black professionals, businessmen, artisans, and farmers, many of whom had experienced an unusual degree of economic success to come together and collectively work to improve the condition of the membership and the black community as a whole." In June 1893, Odd Fellows held a big parade to celebrate laying the cornerstone of a three story brick building that would replace their old hall. Vick Later was the twice State Grand Master. Other than Vick, Wilson blacks do not appear to have taken active leadership roles in statewide temperance and African American organizations. (Valentine, 2002)

Health Care in Early Wilson

Wilson Sanatorium the town's first Hospital opened in 1896

1914 Wilson Hospital and Tubercular Home &1929 Renamed Mercy Hospital

Civilian hospitals were relatively rare in eastern North Carolina in the nineteenth century as hospitals before the introduction of antiseptics were death traps. Goldsboro established an emergency hospital in 1896, the same year the full-service Wilson Sanatorium opened; it evolved into Goldsboro Hospital by 1904. Rocky Mount opened its first sanitarium in 1913. Greenville physicians took from 1902 to 1924 to open a hospital and then only with the help of Dr. Dickinson. Durham opened a hospital and nursing school in 1895. Raleigh long had an Episcopal hospital for the poor; it became Rex Hospital through a generous bequest in 1894. (Valentine, 2002)

Dr. Charles E. Moore had been raised a Primitive Baptist in Nash County. After graduation in 1875 from one of the nation's leading scientific medical schools, Bellevue in New York, he practiced in Nash County. He moved to Wilson in 1886 and was "A guiding hand in building "both the early Wilson Sanatorium and the Moore-Herring Hospital that replaced it. (Valentine, 2002)

White doctors typically treated black patients. African Americans had little recorded medical service of their own, outside of the efforts of Dr. Benjamin Woodard, until Dr. Frank S. Hargrave established a clinic in Wilson in 1905 Wilson was fortunate to attract such a promising physician. It is estimated that while there was one white physician for every three hundred whites, there was only one black doctor for every nine thousand blacks in the state. In addition to Shaw University's Leonard Hospital, North Carolina had only four other back hospitals and nurse-training schools including St. Augustine's in Raleigh and Lincoln in Durham. Dr. Hargrave, a native of Lexington, graduated from Shaw's medical school in 1901 and practiced in Winston –Salem until 1903 when he came to Wilson. A Baptist, Hargrave was very active with the Jackson Chapel First Baptist Church and the Baptist State Colored Convention. The Wilson County Register of Deeds shows Hargrave involved in a series of land deals in 1904 and 1905 in setting up his clinic, and he remained active in real estate through the early 1920s. Dr.

Hargrave became president of the National Medical Association of black physicians, pharmacists and dentists in 1914. (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson Hospital and Tubercular Home Opens in 1914

Dr. Hargrave, school Principal James Daniel Reid, and land developer and former educator Samuel Hynes Vick established Wilson Hospital and Tubercular Home in 1914 with support from both the black and white communities in Wilson and elsewhere. "This enterprise has been made possible by the efforts of J.D. Reid, principal of our negro public school," school superintendent Charles L. Coon wrote Booker T. Washington. "He has worked as I have never seen a man work before." Local white architects Charles Collins Benton and Solon Balias Moore designed the two story brick building in a Neo-Classical Revival style with porches and massive columns. Black Masons were especially prominent in the building of the hospital. Its "simple beauty and brightness" impressed the five hundred opening-day visitors of both races and made "the merry." The hospital had separate wardrooms for men, woman and children, each of which could accommodate ten patients, plus fifteen private rooms. It was also designed to train Negro nurses. Tubercular patients were to housed in cottages on a 40 acre private farm near Wilson. The hospital and equipment cost $15,000. The Wilson Hospital and Tubercular Home still dominates it quiet east Wilson residential neighborhood. Black patients who "required surgery received treatment in the white hospital and were transferred back to the Wilson Hospital for recovery." It also served African Americans in other counties, especially Greene and Pitt. Wilson Hospital and Tubercular Home encountered financial difficulties and closed in 1929 only to re-open almost immediately as Mercy Hospital. Mercy stayed in operation until Wilson built an integrated public hospital in 1964. (Valentine, 2002)

Prominent on the hospital advisory board in the 1910s were:

- Charles L. Coon – Wilson School Superintendent
- Frederick A. Woodard – Former Congressman
- Selby Hurt Anderson- Tobacconists
- Samuel W. Smith
- Dr. O'Hagan Laughinghouse – Greenville
- Charles Clinton Spaulding – Durham black businessman
- Isaac H. Smith – New Bern

Their dream was to establish the tubercular home on a forty-acre farm outside Wilson and allow the hospital to operate as a separate institution in town. When they asked Booker t. Washington for assistance, he replied that most people considered hospitals a local concern and he could not help them. Reid nonetheless made a trip through the North to quicken philanthropic interest in the hospital. Coon in turn tried to obtain state funds and almost succeeded. Without much outside assistance, the hospital remained in town and never added the rural sanitarium. Coon and others, however, continued seeking help for individual blacks hospitalized. (Valentine, 2002)

North Carolina's Early Black Firefighters

Fireman's Games, July 12, 1957. Members of Wake Forest Fire Department (Legeros, 2006)

Wilmington and Charlotte were probably the first cities in North Carolina to recognize a need for a fire department that could be held accountable. Charlotte enlisted slaves as firefighters prior to the War Between the States. The commissioners authorized Fayetteville to enlist slaves in their fire department in 1848. Richmond Virginia, was another southern city that used slaves to fight fire , and kept a black fire company as late as the 1930s. Records are sketchy and do not give a full account but there is enough evidence that slaves were a part of a number of fire departments. (Legeros, 2006)

The War Between the States had an influence on the makeup of the organized firefighting efforts in the south. As the Yankee army began to occupy the cities along the coast, African Americans rushed to meet the invading army. Great numbers of slaves ran from their masters and pressed into the occupied towns. The end result was a transfer of the black population to the communities along the coastal plain. General Sherman with his scorched earth policy struck fear in the hearts of many a southerner. The mere mention of the name of the dreaded Yankee Sherman made bold men tremble at the thought of losing everything they owned and perhaps their lives to fire. Fortunately for North Carolina the war was winding down by the time Sherman made his visit here. After the war was over and these former slaves began to take their place in society many felt an urge to serve their fellow citizens in a constructive manner. "At the turn of the century, many eastern North Carolina towns chiefly relied upon colored firemen for fire protection." (Legeros, 2006)

Belt given by Winston N.C. Fire Department inscription reads Championship 1897. Photo by North Carolina Museum of History.

This belt was last held by the Red Hot Hose Company of Wilson N.C. It had been passed from one company to the other as the prize for the champion hose company. One letter is missing from the word championship and there is a hole in the center of the buckle that held some other inscription. It was donated to the Museum of History in Raleigh N.C. (Legeros, 2006)

Wilson Establishes Black and White Fire Companies

Fire was always a major problem for the little wooden towns of eastern North Carolina. Arson was not unknown. Wilson established a fire company in 1858, but the Civil War interrupted what service there was. Fire Service does not appear to have been re-instituted in Wilson on a formal basis until 1876. Damage was severe when Wilson suffered its "Great Fire" two years later. Downtown Wilson lost eight buildings and made insurance claims of $52,000. "With no regularly organized fire department, and limited water facilities," complained "Vols," but little could be accomplished towards extinguishing the fire or saving property." Wilson finally established separate black and white fire companies in the late 1880s. (Valentine, 2002)

In the late 1880s Wilson's black fire company – "well organized and will no doubt do good work" – excited admiration with their red shirts with white trimmings, blue caps and black trousers. Edmund Pool led the Colored Fire Company. All were volunteers. Sometimes the black and white companies met together. One of the big events every year was a fire-fighting contest held in different towns around the state, where the various municipal companies gathered and competed. (Valentine, 2002)

An organization of black firefighters was formed in 1888 or 1889 called "North Carolina Colored Volunteer Firemen's Association." The white firefighters had a similar organization formed about the same time. Annual conventions and tournaments were held and large crowds came from long distance to be a part of the celebration. A parade would lead off the event with displays of fire equipment and flashy uniforms. Bands led the groups and the occasion was very festive. Bunting hung from buildings and poles were decorated. The firemen were welcomed by some of the prominent citizens and religious leaders. The speeches indicate the high esteem felt for the firefighters by both black and white. C.B. Green, one of the founders of Durham spoke at the fifth annual convention and tournament of The North Carolina Colored Volunteer Firemen's Association. At the end of his speech and a reply by J.H. Johnson, secretary of the Association, cigars were given out to all those in attendance. The Durham Globe gave a glowing account of the good impression the firemen had made on the people of Durham. (Legeros, 2006)

At a typical event, one of the main streets would be blocked off and bleachers erected or other seating made available. The hose reel races would involve a dash to the hydrant, hook up the hose, reel off forty

eight feet of hose and attach a nozzle. Water was turned on and the pressure would tell if the hose was secure. A blown off nozzle or hose would disqualify the team. All events were timed and new records were set regularly. The hook and ladder companies raced against the clock in making their runs. The steamers were timed for working steam pressure and the distance water was thrown. This was hard work and dangerous, several were injured while practicing or during the tournaments. In the reel events the firemen wore a harness and were hooked together to pull the reels. If one fell he was dragged to the finish line. In the early days all the equipment was pulled by hand but as the town grew, horses were used. (Legeros, 2006)

Lodging for the visiting firemen could have been a real problem. There were no black hotels and they were not allowed in the white hotels. The black citizens of the sponsoring city took the responsibility of housing the visiting firemen. This was a tremendous undertaking but the feeling is that the church made it all possible. Written accounts give a strong impression that most if not all the early black firefighters were much involved with their churches. The A.M.E. Zion church was a great influence in North Carolina. When the tournament was held in Durham in 1907, the foreman of the Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company, Bart Barbee, opened his home to the officers of the state organization. The parade was almost a mile long with over 600 people attending from other cities. They were quartered in private homes. With today's social climate we find this difficult to even imagine. This practice continued as long as the conventions and tournaments were held. (Legeros, 2006)

In almost every instance the law enforcement officials were surprised by the good behavior of the visiting firemen. At the 1907 convention at the conclusion of the welcoming address the chairman of the association introduced Professor L.R. Randolf of Washington, to give a response. He spoke of the kind treatment they had received as an indication of the sincere welcome offered by the citizens. While speaking of his membership in the association he likened it to being a member of the church, in that it was "Composed of the very best and highest element of Negroes in the state. It is not made up of dudes, loafers, the crap shooter, or he who commits the nameless crime. We love North Carolina and we stand side by side with our white friends to assist them in all they undertake." Dr. James E. Sheppard spoke next and continued in the same vein. He remarked on the good relations enjoyed between the races and felt it was because as a rule they were law abiding. He suggested that all should do their duty and try to raise some other person to the same high level as the volunteer firemen. The praise given was well deserved, for most received little or no other pay for their labors. In some cities they were exempt from poll tax and on occasion given a bonus at Christmas. Tournaments were held in the following cities and years: (Legeros, 2006)

- Charlotte-1893
- Durham-1894
- Henderson-1895
- Wilson-1896 - 1904
- Winston-1897-1906-1910
- Monroe-1901
- Warrenton-1903
- Durham-1907
- Rocky Mount-1908
- New Bern-1909
- Enfield 1961 Williamston-1996.

Wilson Host NC Colored Firemen's Association

Black firefighters also formed their own mutual-aid groups. The Wilson Red Hot Firemen attended the annual convention in 1894 and were confident enough of their status in the community to invite the state's Colored Fireman's Association to Wilson in 1896 for the annual firefighting competition. (Observer, Red Hots Attend Convention, 1894) They drew praise from the *Wilson Times* for winning two prizes at the 1898 competition: "No city can boast of a better colored organization, one more prompt to duty, than can Wilson." On the other hand, black firemen consistently received less travel allowance than white fire fighters going to similar competitions. (Valentine, 2002) Again in 1904, Wilson served as host to the annual N.C. State Fireman's Association. (Observer, 1904)

The Wilson township voluntary black firefighters seemed to have existed until about 1958. A fellow 1959 classmate remembers being a member of this volunteer group. He stated that the group practiced as late as 1957 on Vick and Stantonsburg Streets which were paved and had fire hydrants. He also stated that Mr. Matterson Ben Mincey was one of the early organizers and leader of Wilson's black firefighters and his sons Ben and John Mincey followed as leaders. George Copplede led the group during the mid 50s. "I can remember the funeral of John Mincey with the procession proceeding slowly down Nash Street toward Rountree Cemetery with John's casket on a short-bed red LaFrance Fire Engine. (Bullock, 2009)

The intensive practice of volunteer crews would always draw a crowd on Vick and Stantonsburg streets during practice days. Around the late fifties a city fire station was built on East Nash and based on my best memory, there were no black firefighters working at this location at its opening. The volunteer group began serving the areas outside of the town line after the construction of the fire station on East Nash Street.

Political Struggles

Black men maintained their constitutional right to vote through the 1880s and 1890s. This made them a potential threat to the Democrat's political dominance. In order to lessen this threat, some whites did everything they could to demean blacks. In North Carolina many whites, especially in the central and eastern parts of the state, believe that blacks should not be allowed to vote. Blacks were inferior and must be portrayed in that manner. The *Wilson Advance* under the still youthful Josephus Daniels reported with considerable disgust stories of black robberies and killings, or with satisfaction stories of lynching and punishment. (Valentine, 2002)

During this time, a dynamic of the People's Party in North Carolina was the creation of a makeshift third party mobilization which resulted in fusion politics for North Carolina during the 1880s to 1900. The fusion of North Carolina Republicans with the People's Party was based on a desire to disenfranchise black voters in the state. The results of this temporary alliance reverberated throughout twentieth century southern politics. (Woliver, 2008)

In 1897, there began a curious year of political and legal maneuvering that eventually involved the schools. On the state level the Republicans not only elected the governor but also almost had a clear majority in the House. There were divisions, however, in both the Republican and Populist parties. The legislature repealed the curious act that enabled Superior Court judges to appoint minority members as county Commissioners. This encourages the three Fusion Commissioners to dismiss the two Democrat Commissioners in May 1897, with no reason given. "The court house cabinet now kicks out Commissioners, appoints favorites, hangs around the court house, and 'pow wow' generally," sputtered the *Wilson Times*. (Valentine, 2002)

Another power struggle broke out over the county Board of Education. Membership on the school board was more important in that it now had, as the result of Fusion legislation, the power to appoint election officials. The Fusionist Commissioners appointed a new county Board of Education while the Democrat Clerk of Court, the white Republican Register of deeds, and the two dismissed Democrat County Commissioners Hadley and Felton appointed a separate Board. This latter Board claimed to be non-partisan and indeed Samuel H. Vick, a former and future black Republican postmaster with experience as a schoolteacher and principal, was one of its three members. The other two members were Nathan Bass, previously a state representative, and George W. Connor, former superintendent of the graded school. This Board selected Connor chairman and Bass secretary. Except for juries, it was the only official biracial board in Wilson during this period. (Valentine, 2002)

All of these struggles had an element of personal and kinship politics rather than being purely issue-oriented. Populists usually supported public education with enthusiasm, and enthusiasm shared by Democrats like the Connors and Daniels but more reluctantly by some richer Democrats. Yet amid the confusion and political controversy, opponents easily defeated a new school tax. This tax would have increased the free school term from four to eight months. It was the "mismanagement of our county affairs by those in power" that doomed the tax, bewailed the *Wilson Times* in a biting editorial that tarred the Populists. (Valentine, 2002)

Meanwhile from the perspective of the black Republicans, they had been excluded from local office by Fusion Populist as much as by conservative Democrats. Local African Americans now wanted nothing more to do with the Populists: "We know that the attempt at fusion as illustrated by the demands and efforts of the so-called People's Party in this country, has no show of fairness about it, that the Negro is altogether ignored." White Republicans, on the other hand, had gotten as much as they could expect in electing a governor, a senator and several congressmen and were pro-business; they could expect little from the continued Populist local rule. Populists themselves were under intense attack as race traitors while improving economic conditions further undercut their appeal. (Valentine, 2002)

The Democrats wanted to restore themselves to power, undo the effects of Fusion rule, and ensure that so such coalition could ever rise again. To accomplish these aims they needed to sweep the 1898 and 1900 elections. Fraud and intimidation were not too much to call upon, despite the misgivings of young George Connor. Most Baptist and Methodist denomination newspapers and clergy joined in convincing whites to leave Populism and vote racially. Democrats' recruited young, often lower middle-class to ride as Red Shirts, with "W.S." – "White Supremacy" - lettered on their outfits. Their intention was to keep

Negroes and Republicans from voting. Jonathan Daniels later vividly recalled that "white men rode ... along the South Carolina border, rifle armed and wearing flaming red shirts ... the white riders were terror, and they made a terror's peace in politics." His father Josephus publicly stated that "Negros will not be allowed to vote, or if they appear at the polls they will do so at their own peril." (Valentine, 2002)

Although red Shirts are not mentioned in Wilson records, White Caps similar to them operated in the county. White Caps often wore dark robes along with their white hoods. White men were called upon to save their women from rape and worse, if there could be worse. Even as careful a man as old Judge George Howard privately agreed that "anything must be justifiable to preserve a woman's virtue, a man's honor, and our Christian civilization." Democrats like Aycock pointed to what appeared to be a rise on the crime statistics, especially an increase in rapes. William S. Powell, North Carolina's leading historian, has called 1898 "a vicious racist campaign the likes of which the state had never seen." Former Wilsonians Josephus Daniels led the public assault with a virulence rarely employed in public print since the Civil War. George Howard wrote to Connor, during the warm-up to the campaign, that "Jos. Daniels ought to be squelched – he is a curse not only to Democracy but to the State, politically I mean." (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson's First Black County Fair

On the whole, however, Wilson did not celebrate the White Supremacy propaganda. Both Wilson newspapers occasionally carried positive news about blacks. Alfred Robinson, for instance, was president of a Colored Fair that was held shortly after Christmas, 1888, it included bed quilts, sewing fancywork, good cooking, and "two of the largest hogs we have see," Robinson and his assistant Sam Vick had only two or three weeks to organize it. In this regard, Wilson blacks were behind blacks in some nine other towns who already had organized fairs by 1885. Wilson whites, on the other hand, although more numerous, organized, powerful, and wealthy, did not sponsor a local fair although surrounding counties held them. (Valentine, 2002)

Community Relations

Part of the antagonism between races was based on white fears of blacks taking jobs from them: "My trade is badly abused by the colored labor, consequently it keeps good men out of work," complained a Wilson painter. Blacks were generally confined to menial jobs and excluded from the skilled artisan work they had often practiced as slaves – but not always. Northern machine made goods, replaced much of the trade and skilled work southerners black and white had done. Other black men became bakers, barbers, blacksmiths, and even veterinarians and doctors. Later commentators often dwell on sexual tensions between the races rather than the, admittedly few, example of cooperation and uplift. (Valentine, 2002)

There is little documentary evidence about sexual relations in Wilson from this period, interracial or otherwise. While whites made much about supposed black male lust, nothing was ever said in public about white males forcing themselves upon black women, often servants, or patronizing black prostitutes. Wilson, a bustling, growing town catering to farmers and salesmen with cash in their

pockets after a successful tobacco or cotton season, certainly had its black and white houses of prostitution in later decades. (Valentine, 2002)

While no lynchings are recorded for Wilson County, there was one in Edgecombe County. Whites, in their own words, "calmly and deliberately" lynched a man already under custody. From 1881 to 1888 there were thirty-one recorded lynchings in North Carolina, with a decline to twelve from 1889 to 1894 attributable in part to white editorials against lynchings. The role of southern press, first as apologist for lynching, then in opposition, was important. (Valentine, 2002)

When black parents warned their children "Be careful and stay out of trouble," they meant "Stay out of trouble with white people!" (Valentine, 2002)

Education and Culture after 1900

Wilson Colored Graded School Opened in 1910 and Was Later Renamed Sallie Barbour School

There were two significant developments in education after 1900, the consolidation of, for the times and place, a good public education system and the establishment of a true if small college. Both achievements came partly through the efforts of leadership new to Wilson. (Valentine, 2002)

North Carolinians recognized the need for education, at least elementary education. Governor Charles Brantley Aycock was championing wide spread, public education as opposed to the private education he had himself received in Wilson. Alvin H. Narron, a mechanic in Wilson, echoed Aycock in calling for a compulsory school law, "one that will improve the conditions as they now exist ... that will compel every white parent (colored will do it without legislation) to give his children six months every year, from ages six to sixteen, and taxation to justify this term." "The Constitutional Amendment requiring literacy for voting," declared Walter P. Lancaster, a Wilson paperhanger, "and compulsory education are two of the best things for poor white folks and Negroes that could happen." (Both white working-class respondents appear quite positive about black education rights.) (Valentine, 2002)

During Aycock's term as governor, 1901-1905, North Carolina almost doubled its public education expenditures from 13.9 ¢ per $100 of wealth to 24.6 ¢. North Carolina moved from thirty-second to twenty-first in public expenditures for education among the states. (Valentine, 2002)

Charles L. Coon Appointed Wilson Township School Superintendent

The increasing urbanization of Wilson, modest as it was, allowed greater time to be spent in the classroom as opposed to the fields. Statewide consciousness of the need for more and better schools had reached a new high. It was at this opportune moment, in May 1907, that Wilson gained its greatest educator ever, Charles L. Coon. (Valentine, 2002)

School reform had received new life under Governor Aycock despite the many political concessions reality forced on him and his cohorts in the education movement. Particularly dismaying was the conservative insistence on a division of education taxes between the races based on their contribution. Most whites were convinced that they paid far more than their share of the school tax. Coon and R.D.W. Connor, both working at the time in the Department of Public Instruction, helped Governor Aycock lead the fight against partition of public revenues by race. Local woman groups were particularly helpful in moving reform ahead and improving conditions in school buildings. (Valentine, 2002)

The schoolhouses were in deplorable condition was widely acknowledged. Two of the twenty-five African American districts in Wilson County and one of the forty-five white districts in 1904-1905, for instance, had no schoolrooms at all. In 1906-1907 Wilson Township spent $8,545 on colored schoolhouses versus $161 on white, and$6550 and $3266 respectively the following year. (Valentine, 2002)

Coon had worked for a time for the chief education foundation, the Southern Education Board. He had earlier been a teacher in Lincolnton and Charlotte, and then a Salisbury school superintendent noted for his industry and enthusiasm. In 1904 he became superintendent of Negro normal schools in the North Carolina Department of public Instruction where he consolidated seven teacher schools into three and instilled "real training." Coon also served as secretary of the North Carolina Child Labor Committee throughout this period and was an outspoken advocate of education for blacks and the feeble-minded. (Valentine, 2002)

It speaks well of Wilson that the town's Board of Education under Fredrick Augustus Woodard and George Hackney In July 1907 invited him to be its superintendent. Charles L. Coon believed In practical education as much as or more than academic teaching. The school should "train the child in the fundamentals of life, of everyday living." Textbooks and courses should show "some decent regard for their [the students'] capacity and experience. The present history course and the present methods of teaching ... are vicious from every point of view." Rigid adherence to the textbook and inflexibility in the classroom, Coon lectured fellow superintendents, are among the chief defects of the school system. He was also an advocate of stern discipline. Early during his first year he thrashed ten problem boys and physically evicted some older boys who were hanging about the school. This led to a summons from the mayor's court, but Coon was vindicated and supported by the town. On another occasion, when a black girl shook her first at her principal, he "whipped the girl with a small switch and not unmercifully." Her

brother then threatened his life but was let off the probation at the principal's request rather than being sentenced to the road gang. (Valentine, 2002)

Coon's beginning salary was $1,500 a year, while salaries of the eighteen white female teachers ranged from $315 to $450. The white male principal made $900, the colored principal $300 less. (When, a number of years later, Miss Cleopatra (Clee) Winstead, a white female principal insisted on a raise to $75/month, the black principal received the same increase.) The seven black academic teachers made $1,890 combined (averaging $270) while five black sewing teachers received an average of $45. In Wilson County in 1915, white teachers made $40 to $45 and black teachers$35 a month for four months work. (Valentine, 2002)

Coon admitted that he was intolerant of the stupidity of others. He was perhaps fortunate to survive a public scorching by Josephus Daniels' widely read *Raleigh New and Observer* when Coon delivered a paper in Atlanta that showed blacks paid proportionally as much in direct and indirect taxes as they received in school services. Daniels lambasted Coon mercilessly. Henry Groves Connor was one of several Wilsonians who publicly came to Coon's defense, while privately taking the newspaper editor to task. Despite Daniels and many of his ilk, Coon's biographer concludes, "Throughout his career Coon repeatedly defended the value of educating the black race." Coon remained unafraid but more careful of public sentiments in later years. Again, the School Board and Wilson deserve credit for supporting him through the 1909-1910 Daniels crises. (Valentine, 2002)

Coon was fortunate that the Board also supported him strongly in 1912 when he grabbed two white boys by the neck and shook them hard for a minor prank. The Superintendent then allegedly choked one of them until the boy's face turned red. A schoolgirl's description of Coon's loss of control remains frightening today. The boy's father, Dr. William S. Anderson, brought charges to the School Board. Board members decided school discipline was more important than accepting the word of a student witnesses who gave slightly different accounts. (Valentine, 2002)

When Coon arrived in 1907:

- Wilson had one white school, Wilson Graded School –later called Margaret Hearne Elementary School – which included both high school and elementary classes;
- Attendance and discipline were poor;
- The principal and one-third of the high school faculty had recently resigned;
- The General Assembly finally passed a compulsory school act that same year; however, Wilson and ten other counties, mainly in eastern North Carolina, were specifically exempted from the law.

Compulsory education only became effective – for four months a year – in the county in 1914. Coon assumed the superintendency of the entire country in 1913. His selection was attributed to his efforts but also to a county and not just town, willing to accept progressive leadership. (Valentine, 2002)

Rosenwald Schools in Wilson County

The Rosenwald School Building Program has been called the "most influential philanthropic force that came to the aid of Negroes at that time." It began in 1912 when Booker T. Washington approached Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck and Company, with an idea for a pilot program that was to have a dramatic impact on the face of the rural South. Washington's idea eventually led to the creation of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation. This foundation provided seed grants for the construction of more than 5,300 buildings in 15 states, including schools, shops, and teachers' houses which were built by and for African Americans. (National Trust For Historical Preservation, 2009)

Wilson County had two Rosenwald schools after World War I and some Rosenwald assistance in hiring teachers. Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, promoted Negro education as well as health initiatives throughout the South. Coon had little patience required for the paperwork and outside supervision necessary to secure Rosenwald or other northern philanthropic help. "I am asking that you mark me even on your books and I'll not pester you further and shall be delighted if you will not pester me further, " Coon wrote to Nathan Carter Newbold, the white supervisor of Negro education who administered all the Rosenwald monies in the state. Wilson County, Coon decided, was wealthy enough to build its own schools. (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson County responded to Coon's assertive and inspirational leadership by appropriating $585,000 in bonds during his tenure. Coon enlarged and consolidated schools while using buses to transport the students, especially after World War I. The first buses were wagons drawn by horses and mules; by 1920 the school system used twenty Hackney-built trucks. The trucks cost some $850 each but their introduction doubled attendance. A map drawn in 1917 shows twenty-five one-room schoolhouses, fifteen two-room, and six three-room schools scattered about the county – plus five high schools. (Valentine, 2002)

School Superintendent Charles L. Coon Slaps Black Teacher

A more serious situation arose when Coon slapped a black woman teacher in April 1918. The national government had imposed a wartime daylight-savings law to take effect on Easter Monday, and school was to open one hour earlier. The black principal, James Daniel Reid, apparently overslept. The students and teachers had to wait an extra hour for him to show up, so one of the teachers, Mary Euell, let her students out at what was the published daylight-savings time. Miss Euell was not a native Wilsonian but had been with the system for five years. Reid brought charges against her before Superintendent Coon. In the course of interviewing both Reid and Mary Euell, Coon slapped her when she insisted that Reid was lying. Both the Business League and the Colored Ministerial Union investigated. With backing from Rev. Alfred L. E. Weeks, then of Tabernacle Baptist, and Rev. Taylor of Calvary Presbyterian, eleven teachers – all unmarried women resigned, followed a few days later by two more female teachers. They accused Reid with incompetency and untruthfulness and being "the worst specimen of manhood possible to find. (Valentine, 2002)

J.D. Reid – his birth name appears to be Judge James Daniel Reid – was the younger brother of Wilson's respected veterinarian Elijah Reid and the tenth of eleven children from Wayne County. He had graduated from St. Paul Normal and industrial School in Lawrenceville, Virginia. His defense of Coon was the final straw for many Wilson blacks like Samuel H. Vick and Dr. Frank S. Hargrave who had tired earlier to have Reid discharged. In 1913 serious and substantial charges had been leveled at Reid for allegedly having "Criminal Conversation" with a female teacher boarding with him. The school board dismissed her charge as she did not make it in person to the board. The board also backed Coon in the 1918 slapping incident. As turmoil continued, the board closed the colored school but agreed not to appoint Reid principal again. (Valentine, 2002)

The Independent School

African Americans boycotted the public school and set up one of their own. Rev Robert Nathaniel Perry of St. Mark's Episcopal Church and Rev. Thomas Davis, a Free Will Baptist minister, operated the independent but probably short-lived school with Vick as Chairman and Dr. W. H. Phillips as Secretary. This school had trouble competing with the publicly funded one and closed within a few years. On the other hand, the public system had three principals over the next three years, indicating the difficulties facing black educators unsupported by local black citizens. (Valentine, 2002)

Reid and Vick evidently made up, as Vick later appointed Reid vice-president of his Commercial Bank of Wilson. Ministers, more immune from economic and political retaliation and closer to and more pressured by their people's emotional needs than businessmen, led the protest. Vick and Hargrave experienced political operators, maintained peace behind the scenes with the white establishment. Reid, ironically, not Coon, lost his job over Coon Slapping the teacher. Even while charging him with assault, Euell was careful not to press her case against Coon but rather used the charge as a weapon against Reid. (Valentine, 2002)

Despite the unpleasantness, Coon continued to work to improve black education and facilities in Wilson. He had a history of single-mindedness and bad temper, as confirmed by complaints throughout his career. He had a number of racial accomplishments among which were building new schools for black students including Charles H. Darden High School in 1924, raising pay for black teachers, and hiring a black assistant school superintendent. Coon always said he was not a special friend of the colored, just that he treated everyone the same. This was at a time when whites controlled all the avenues of power. (Valentine, 2002)

Coon began promulgating across the state "The Wilson County idea" of centralized schooling with public transportation and good equipment as a solution to the scattering of scarce resources. Gardner, the first consolidated rural school in Wilson County, opened in 1921 with a nine room teacherage. It combined the resources of several two-and three-room schools. Once more Wilson could brag of its schools. Even Josephus Daniels praised his former victim, Coon, for his accomplishments. Especially notable were two new high schools erected in Wilson, one white and one black. (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson Gets Two New High Schools In 1923

Wilson High School renamed Charles L. Cool High

Wilson Colored Graded & High School renamed C.H. Darden High

The white school, subsequently named after Coon, opened in 1923 and some 177 students in grades nine to eleven versus seventy-five pupils ten years earlier. Darden High School had twenty-eight black scholars versus no blacks graduating at high school level in the county or town a decade earlier. The first Black graduates numbered five in 1916. (Valentine, 2002)

In the fall of 1923, E. J. Hayes, principal of Wilson Colored Graded School (Sallie Barbour Graded School) marched students in grades four through ten to the new imposing structure on Carroll Street ... Wilson Colored High School. Although an imposing structure, the new school was woefully lacking in equipment and materials. Hot lunches which consisted of soup and sandwiches, were prepared at night in the homes of the teachers, brought to school re-heated, and served in the classrooms. School books were purchased by parents from two locations – Wilson Drug Store and Wilson Book Company. The Wilson County Commissioners Minutes reveal in the Annual Report -1924 that a total of $363.20 had been spent for fuel and school supplies for both the Wilson Colored High School and the Graded School as compared to $10,983.33 for Wilson White schools. (In Restrospect, 1974)

After Coon's friend E.C. Brooks served as North Carolina's superintendent of schools from 1919 to 1923, Coon was widely bruited as the next state superintendent but he was not chosen. By then he could look back to almost two decades of achievement in Wilson and draw up a very favorable accounting of his years. Coon died four years later, shortly before Christmas. Colleagues honored him an educator and man "wholly without sham or pretense." (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson Colored Graded & High School Darden High School			
Year	Student Enroll.	Grades	Graduates
1923 -24	51	4-11	9
1924 -25	79	4-11	4
1925 -26	90	4-11	10
1926 -27	145	4-11	9
1927 -28	717	4-11	20
1928 -29	641	4-11	25
1929 -30	613	4-11	18
1930 -31	661	4-11	27
1931 -32	683	4-11	22
1932 -33	754	4-11	21
1933 -34	815	4-11	43
1934 -35	854	4-11	33
1935 -36	859	4-11	32
1936 -37	746	4-11	27
1937 -38	716	4-11	41
1938 -39	773	4-11	24
1939 -40	749	4-11	38
1940 -41	799	4-11	27
1941 -42	690	5-11	29
1942 -43	660	5-11	10
1943 -44	782	5-12	35
1944 -45	848	5-12	35
1945 -46	835	5-12	38
1946 -47	782	5-12	58
1947 -48	888	5-12	43
1948 -49	1060	5-12	64
1949 -50	1072	6-12	65
1950 -51	948	6-12	46
1951 -52	882	7-12	75
1952 -53	926	7-12	57
1953 -54	961	7-12	71
1954 -55	1048	7-12	72
1955 -56	1066	7-12	68
1956 -57	1102	7-12	71
1957 -58	1194	7-12	85
1958 -59	1234	7-12	92
1959 -60	1282	7-12	94
1960 -61	1379	7-12	112
1961 -62	1249	7-12	107
1962 -63	1229	7-12	114
1963 -64	1278	8-12	110
1964 -65	1358	8-12	133
1965 -66	1312	8-12	135
1966 -67	1323	8-12	153
1967 -68	1281	8-12	157
1968 -69	1194	8-12	152
1969 -70	1190	8-12	153
Totals	41798		2864

Wilson Colored Graded & High School Darden High School			
Year	Principals	Term Years	School
1923-27	I .W. St. Clair	4	Wilson Colored Graded
1927-32	W.H.A. Howard	4 1/2	& High School
1932-69	E. M. Barnes	36 1/2	C.H. Darden
1969-70	J.W. Jones	1	High School

Wilson Colored Graded & High School 1923-1938
Charles H. Darden High School 1938-1970
Wilson, North Carolina
List of Graduates

#	1924		#	1925	
1	Baker	Mattie	1	Bryant	Cora
2	Barnes	Artelia	2	Hicks	Frank
3	Barnes	Thelma	3	Peacock	Ruby
4	Cherry	Louise	4	Whitehead	Della
5	Dupree	Nancy			
6	Hicks	Julie			
7	Peacock	Susan			
8	Speight	Bessie			
9	Thomas	Marie			

	1926			1927	
1	Blue	Freddie	1	Battle	Ester
2	Chapman	Delvell	2	Barnes	Mary
3	DuBissette	Elaine	3	Brodie	George
4	Grogan	George	4	Dawson	Mary
5	Hines	Catherine	5	Faulkland	Beatrice
6	Parker	Martha	6	Fisher	Milton
7	Parker	Magdeline	7	Haskins	Mary
8	Strong	Ruth	8	Patterson	Walter
9	Speight	Addie	9	Shade	Sarah
10	Taylor	Mildred			

	1928			1929	
1	Bess	Herman	1	Artis	Bernice
2	Cooke	Henderson	2	Artis	Isaac
3	Edwards	Naomi	3	Best	Gertrude
4	Exum	Cora B.	4	Beaman	Viola
5	Foreman	Pearl	5	Battle	Clara
6	Giles	Walter	6	Brown	James
7	Harris	Ada (Sharpe)	7	Edwards	John
8	Parker	Jennie (Kerbo)	8	Freeman	Naomi
9	Peacock	Vivian (Smulte)	9	Fisher	Floyd
10	Purdie	Esther	10	Godwin	Leori
11	Ricks	Maggie	11	Gelborn	Stanley
12	Savage	Bedford	12	Hodge	Mattie (Moore)
13	Speight	Ruby	13	Leake	Narjuina
14	Street	Mary	14	Moye	Ethel (Coley)
15	Smith	Mattie	15	Norwood	Elma
16	Taylor	Beatrice (Barnes)	16	Parker	Jabrus
17	Thomas	Sarah (Bryant)	17	Parker	Ovega
18	Washington	Cora M.	18	Patterson	Flora

	1928 continued			1929 continued	
19	Whitehead	Odell (Barnes)	19	Sherrod	Ralph
20	Whitehead	Catherine (Bynum)	20	Tarboro	Emma Lou (Rountree)
			21	Vick	Doris (Walker)
			22	Wilkins	Maggie
			23	Whitaker	Christine
			24	Woodard	Mageria
			25	Younger	Florence
	1930			1931	
			1	Arrington	Henerrita
	(Missing Data)		2	Barnes	Maggie
	There is no available data on the 18 graduates		3	Bess	Maggie (Speight)
	of the class of 1930. If you are a graduate		4	Coward	Katie B.
	of 1930 please contact the DHS Alumni Center.		5	Crawford	Mary
			6	Cooke	Edwin
			7	Diggs	Mary
			8	Faison	Nancy
			9	Foster	Carter
			10	Gaston	Mary
	(Missing Data)		11	Haskins	Addie
			12	Hines	Carl W.
			13	Jeffrey	Willie
			14	Jordan	Frank
			15	Joyner	Mary
			16	McCollins	Elva
			17	Pender	Jesse
			18	Pierce	Fletcher
			19	Reid	Earl
			20	Russell	Arneice
			21	Sessoms	Ora
			22	Smith	O'Kelly
			23	Swinson	Naomi
	(Missing Data)		24	Simmons	Nolis
			25	Telfar	Jesse
			26	Ward	James
			27	Wingate	Williamenia
	(Missing Data)				

	1932			1933	
1	Arrington	Zebina	1	Barnes	Lula M.
2	Brexington	Mabel	2	Battle	Elizabeth
3	Edgar	Gay	3	Bryant	Bertha (Carroll)
4	Finch	Elsie	4	Coppedge	George
5	Freeman	Oliver	5	Cooke	Clara
6	Faulhured	Mildred	6	Flowers	Edith
7	Green	Dorothy (Parker)	7	Foster	Naomi
8	Jones	Mildred (Crittenden)	8	Freeman	Connie (Banks)
9	Jones	Susie (Carpenter)	9	Freeman	Mary F. (Ellis)
10	Jordan	Marion	10	Gay	Albert
11	Lane	Myrtle	11	Hamm	Hettie
12	Langley	Alcestia	12	Jones	Louise (Bullock)
13	Lucas	Alma	13	Jones	Naomia (Lucas)
14	Perry	Nettie (Lucas)	14	Joyner	Mattie
15	Sheridan	Lillian (Stokes)	15	Moore	Rhupert
16	Sherrod	Leugina	16	Reid	Herbert
17	Swerne	Laney	17	Reid	Piccota
18	Thigpen	Alice	18	Saunders	Nathaniel
19	Walker	Herman	19	Swinson	Sarah
20	Whitehead	James	20	Thomas	Beatrice (Neal)
21	Whitfield	Lillian (Stokes)	21	Whitted	Cora J. (Fitch)
22	Whitley	Irene (Stanton)			

	1934			1935	
1	Harris	Ada	1	Bailey	James
2	Artis	Amanda B.	2	Barnes	James
3	Winstead	Daisy	3	Barnes	H.M.
4	Holden	David	4	Bess	Doris
5	Delaney	Esther	5	Breirngton	John
6	Brown	Esther (Goodman)	6	Coley	Pauline
7	Betcher	Esther Paige	7	Cooke	Georgg
8	Artis	Francis P. (Edmondson)	8	Coppedge	Julia
9	Campbell	Frank	9	Dawson	Eris
10	Vines	Geneva	10	Delaney	Watson
11	Wilkins	George	11	Edmundson	Glennie
12	McCollum	Gladys	12	Ellis	Elizabeth
13	Artis	Irene	13	Farmer	Sadie
14	Bess	James C.	14	Graham	Jerome
15	Lassiter	Jesse C.	15	Harrison	Lila
16	Lindsey	Jesse C.	16	Harrison	Ethel
17	Powell	Julia	17	Harrison	Mattie
18	Joyner	Laura	18	Haskins	Lossie
19	Taylor	Laura	19	Hines	George
20	Ford	Leah	20	James	Randall

	1934 continued			1935 continued		
21	Blackwell	Lori W.	21	Kent	Jocelyn	
22	Eatmon	Louissianna	22	Lassiter	Charles	
23	Jones	Lucille (Peterson)	23	McMillion	Effie	
24	Moore	Lula M. (Foster)	24	Neal	Jesse	
25	Morrison	Margaret	25	Page	William	
26	Battle	Margaret (Thompson)	26	Parker	James	
27	Lucas	Margaret (Wright)	27	Pottie	Ruthan	
28	Hinnant	Matthew	28	Sheridery	Sarah	
29	Darring	Mattie	29	Swennie	Grace	
30	Taylor	Mammie	30	Thomas	Leroy	
31	Harris	Nathan	31	Vick	Montie	
32	Harrison	Ojetta	32	Williams	John	
33	Coley	Pauline	33	Williams	Sadie	
34	Locus	Robert				
35	Sheridan	Robert				
36	Savage	Rosemeyer				
37	Taylor	Sarah				
38	Armstrong	Sudie M.				
39	Green	Vera L.				
40	Artis	Virginia (Reid)				
41	Grisson	Vivian				
42	Hines	William				
43	Harris	Ida Lee				
44						
45						
46						
47						
	1936			1937		
1	Barnes	Ester	1	Artis	Lucy D.	
2	Barnes	Pennie	2	Battle	Arthur	
3	Barnes	Margaret	3	Carter	Primrose	
4	Best	Bettie	4	Crooms	Doris	
5	Best	Mary	5	Dew	E. Estelle	
6	Bowens	Beulah	6	Ennis	Earl E.	
7	Bryant	Inez	7	Ennis	Hennie	
8	Crawford	Vertice	8	Fitts	M. Howard	
9	Dudley	Leora	9	Futrell	Charles	
10	Dye	Janice	10	Hardy	Celesta	
11	Freeman	Julius	11	Harrison	Jessie	
12	Hart	William	12	Hines	Alvis A.	
13	Howell	Ethel	13	Hooker	Montez C.	
14	Ingram	Louise	14	Howell	William H.	
15	Jones	Alice	15	James	Charles	
16	Jones	Rae Miller	16	Johnson	Evelyn B.	
17	Liles	Samuel	17	Jordan	Willard	
18	Mincey	Mildred	18	Joyner	Catherine	

	1936 continued			1937 continued		
19	Moore	Carl	19	Knight	William	
20	Moore	Leonard	20	Lassiter	Ernest	
21	Moore	Ximenna	21	Marshall	Herman	
22	Nicholson	Minnie	22	McCoy	Alice	
23	Parker	Charles	23	Reid	J. Fitzuth	
24	Sheridar	George	24	Robbins	Delores	
25	Speight	Romane	25	Ross	Hattie E.	
26	Thomas	Mary	26	Walden	Virginia	
27	Thompson	Beulah	27	Whitehead	Henry	
28	Whitehead	Rosley				
29	Whitfield	Helen				
30	Whitehead	Grace				
31	William	George				
32	Williams	Matthews				
		1938			1939	
1	Best	Clarence	1	Barnes	Mary	
2	Best	William A.	2	Bess	Glenwood	
3	Coley	James F.	3	Dawson	Charles C.	
4	King	Milton	4	Dawson	Naomi	
5	McMillan	Walter	5	Floyd	James A.	
6	Mitchell Jr.	Kester C.	6	Foster	Leroy	
7	Moore	Bernard A.	7	Freeman	Richard	
8	Whitehead	Herbert	8	Freeman	Robert	
9	Baldwin	Sallie	9	Grissom	Ruth	
10	Barnes	Mary A.	10	Fitts	Rosemary	
11	Barnes	Mary J.	11	Harrison	Beatrice	
12	Boykin	Lillian	12	Hines	C. Ray	
13	Brodie	iola	13	Jackson	Bertha	
14	Bynum	Cora	14	Leacraft	Clinton	
15	Cherry	Lena	15	Melton	Lucy	
16	Cooke	Annie E.	16	Mitchell	Warren	
17	Crawford	Annie F.	17	Mitchell	Marie	
18	Dickerson	Clyde	18	Owens	Marie	
19	Ellis	Estelle	19	Rountree	Daisey	
20	Farmer	Addie P.	20	Stokes	Frank	
21	Farmer	Doretha H.	21	Swinney	Johnnie	
22	Freeman	Doris	22	Tarboro	Ludic	
23	Gerald	Carlotta B.	23	Walden	Mary	
24	Hart	Rosa Lee	24	Zeigler	Mary	
25	Johnson	Lusynthia				

		1938 continued				
26	Joyner	Bessie				
27	Lucas	Aurelia J.				
28	Melton	Mary T.				
29	Mitchell	Nora A.				
30	Mitchell	Virginia				
31	Parks	Ida D.				
32	Potter	Helen L.				
33	Powell	Katie				
34	Powell	Margaret				
35	Reid	Helen E.				
36	Smith	Mary M.				
37	Sutton	Beulah				
38	Taylor	Edna G.				
39	Taylor	Yvonne				
40	Woodard	Mary A.				
41	Zeigler	Nellie				
		1940			1941	
1	Artis	Midred		1	Artis	Fred Jr.
2	Barnes	Mary (Moore)		2	Best	Bertha Lee
3	Battle	Minnie		3	Best	Mattie Elizabeth
4	Best	Colonius		4	Blakney	Mildred Wilma
5	Black	Lillian		5	Bowens	James R.
6	Bowens	Frances (Hanson)		6	Branford	Charles E.
7	Chambers	Beatrice (Gay)		7	Brown	Ellis Jr.
8	Coley	Mary E.		8	Brown	Daniel Scott
9	Coley	Paulege		9	Brown	Dolly O. Jr.
10	Cooke	Jenny		10	Brown	William E.
11	Delaney	Louis		11	Clark	Ester Romaine
12	Dixon	Hattie L. (Nimo)		12	Ellis	Hubert Lee
13	Everett	Johnnie		13	Ellis	James W.
14	Farmer	Quentine		14	Gerald	Samuel P.
15	Gay	Harold		15	Gilchrist	Dorothy V.
16	Godette	Ella		16	Harris	Vera Beatrice
17	Hagans	Romaine (Bynum)		17	Howell	Baker
18	Hargrave	Magdelene		18	Jones	John Wesley
19	Howell	Larnetta (Braxton)		19	Jones	Ruth Romaine
20	Jones	Willia B. (Turner)		20	McCoy	Katherine
21	Jones	Willie		21	McLondon	Madeline V. (Withane)
22	Jones	Vernon		22	Spivey	Louise D.

	1940 continued			1941 continued	
23	Kittrell	Charles	23	Sutton	Mable E. (Williams)
24	Lassiter	Ruby	24	Williams	Addie Mae
25	McCray	Wilford	25	Williams	Mary E.
26	McNair	Magdelene	26	Woodard	Annie Lee
27	Mincey	John	27	Wright	Cora Lee (Keaton)
28	Monroe	Millicent (Harvey)			
29	Murphy	John			
30	Potts	William			
31	Powell	Vanilla			
32	Sheridan	William			
33	Simmons	Levi			
34	Tabron	Donald			
35	Toney	Sarah			
36	Williams	Weldon			
37	Whitehead	Gertude			
38	Woodard	Clarence			
	1942			1943	
1	Barnes	Jesse F.	1	Blackston	Hilda
2	Best	Gladys	2	Farmer	Matilda
3	Clark	Elaine	3	Floyd	Matteele (Robinson)
4	Dancey	Lovie (Tabron)	4	Haskins	Delores
5	Debose	Lois	5	Parks	Helen G
6	Edwards	Raymond	6	Royall	LaForest
7	Farmer	Zxymena	7	Sellers	Willie
8	Ford	Harvey Gray	8	Thomas	Louis Jr.
9	Hayes	Maurice	9	Washington	James
10	Jones	Annie M.	10	Winstead	Mattie C.
11	Jones	Noel B.			
12	Marshall	Hattie			
13	Melton	Virginia			
14	Mewborn	Cora (Purefoy)			
15	Mewborn	Lethia M.			
16	Mincey	James			
17	Peacock	Jual D.			
18	Pittman	Lucy			
19	Robinson	Parthenia (Burrell)			
20	Robinson	Reatha			
21	Sanders	Otto			
22	Stephens	Estelle			
23	Swinson	Jessie Gray (Steverson)			
24	Thompson	Elwon			
25	Tillery	Elnora			
26	Townsend	Christine			
27	Whitehead	Mable (Parks)			
28	Winley	Annie Margaret			
29	Winlew	Mary F.			

	1944			1945		
1	Barnes	Adelaide	1	Anderson	Mary E. (Bynum)	
2	Becton	Dicy Cora Lee	2	Bynum	Mattie B. (Jones)	
3	Blue	David	3	Cannady	Lunia	
4	Brake	Frank J.	4	Coley	Jasper A. Jr.	
5	Branch	Virginia	5	Darden	Gladys M. (Farmer)	
6	Coley	Grace laNelle	6	Ellis	Gladys Cordelia	
7	Cooke	Ennice D.	7	Farmer	Dorothy M.	
8	Dickerson	Dora E.	8	Farmer	Elizabeth	
9	Farmer	Pauline E.(White)	9	Ford	Mattie I.	
10	Floyd	Ernestine	10	Ford	Virginia D. (Bynum)	
11	Foster	Marjorie (Moore)	11	Gilchrist	Mary L.	
12	Holiday	Lula Mae	12	Hagans	Gloria A.	
13	Jackson	DeVaria (Wing)	13	Harrison	Helen J. (Coburn)	
14	Jones	Classie L. (Jerman)	14	Haskins	Doris	
15	Jones	Elburneice	15	Hayes	Roland E.	
16	Joyner	Annie Doris (Best)	16	Hines	Herman W.	
17	Lathan	Almeter	17	Hodge	Alva M.	
18	Moody	Susie Gray	18	Jones	James T.	
19	Morris	Hattie E.	19	Jones	Odessa M. (Simms)	
20	Moye	Emma Lee	20	Knight	Clara M.	
21	McNeil	Margaret	21	Marshall	Gretchen G. (Reid)	
22	Reid	William	22	McCall	Dellar Lois	
23	Roberson	Oliva	23	McCoy	Mary Ella	
24	Rogers	Coach V.	24	Melton	John	
25	Rountree	Annie Doris (Williams)	25	Moore	Mary R.	
26	Smith	Erastus	26	Royall	Evangeline (Darity)	
27	Speight	Hubert	27	Ruffin	Gladys	
28	Spivey	Mary Louise	28	Speight	Robert E.	
29	Stokes	Dorothy L.	29	Speight	Thelma	
30	Taylor	Clara B.	30	Watson	McCartie	
31	Taylor	Mary Joyce	31	White	Marquerette	
32	Williams	Allene	32	Whitehead	Victoria (McCray)	
33	Williams	Argie	33	Wilkins	Nancy	
34	Williams	Callie Mae (Rountree)	34	Wilson	Lindberg	
35	Wynn	A.	35	Woodard	Alma G.	

	1946	
1	Best	Rematha
2	Bowens	H. Curtis
3	Brodie	Mary E.
4	Bryant	Pattie B.
5	Carter	Eva E.
6	Clark	Geraldine
7	Colay	Eva E.
8	Darden	Mamie
9	Delaney	Joyce
10	Freeman	John C.
11	Freeman	Patricia Eunice
12	Gay	Annie M.
13	Hall	Delores
14	Harris	Pauline
15	Hill	Benjamin F.
16	Hines	Bernice
17	Hoskins	Mary (Massey)
18	Jackson	Louise
19	Jackson	Rupeat
20	James	Asilee
21	Jones	Hubert L.
22	Joyner	Donnie
23	Moore	Edgar L.
24	Mruphy	Laura M.
25	Parker	Annie
26	Pate	Oscar Lee
27	Reid	Bertha
28	Reynolds	Dorothine
29	Richardson	Sudie
30	Ruffin	Julia (Andrawa)
31	Spells	Katherine
32	Spivey	Glenda V. (Middleton)
33	Thomas	Van J. (Williams)
34	Townsend	Minnie R.
35	Ward	Virginia
36	Weaver	Doris
37	Williams	Lula M.
38	Worthy	Pearlie

	1947	
1	Barnes	Beatrice
2	Barnes	Edna Earle
3	Barnes	Elroy
4	Barnes	James
5	Barnes	Jesse
6	Barnes	Ned
7	Barnes	Nora
8	Barnes	Oscar
9	Barnes	Vernestine
10	Best	Rudolph
11	Bridgers	Clarence
12	Carter	Nora A.
13	Cobb	Bertha
14	Cooper	Lucille
15	Cooper	Mary
16	Dawson	Thomas
17	Ellis	James
18	Ellis	Leroy
19	Floyd	Hattie
20	Freeman	Ruby
21	Gaskins	Georgia
22	Hodges	Nathaniel
23	Hoskins	Nebraska
24	Jackson	Margaret
25	Jenkins	Wade
26	Jones	Rosa L.
27	Jones	Virginia
28	Knight	Nancy D.
29	Lassiter	Harvey
30	Lindsey	John
31	Melton	William
32	McIntosh	Hattie
33	McNeil	Lester
34	Newborn	Annie
35	Nicholson	William
36	Parker	Beatrice
37	Parker	Delores
38	Parker	Joseph
39	Peacock	Thomas
40	Pleasant	Vermel
41	Reeves	James
42	Stephen	Walter
43	Speight	Margaret
44	Sutton	Bruce
45	Swinney	George

				1947 continued	
			46	Tabron	Chester
			47	Taylor	Roderick
			48	Thomas	Charles
			49	Thompson	Estherline
			50	Thompson	Harding
			51	Watson	Dorothy
			52	Weaver	Anna L.
			53	Weaver	Ruby
			54	Williams	Frances
			55	Williams	Inza
			56	Williams	Joseph
			57	Williams	W. H.
			58	Wingate	Russel
	1948			1949	
1	Barnes	Doris	1	Arrington	Henry Jr.
2	Barnes	James	2	Artis	Daisy L.
3	Barnes	Richard	3	Barnes	George T.
4	Battle	Ann Doris	4	Barnes	Katile C.
5	Blue	Fred	5	Barnes	Mary Bernice
6	Cannady	Walter	6	Barnes	Robert Lee
7	Coley	Pauline L.	7	Blue	Ruby Mae
8	Cooper	Willard	8	Bowens	Samuel W.
9	Dawson	Edwin	9	Brodie	George T.
10	Diggs	Mary F.	10	Brodie	Henry T.
11	Edwards	Elizabeth C.	11	Bullock	Jacobia
12	Ellis	Mamie R. (Jones)	12	Cooper	Elnora B.
13	Gay	Ralph	13	Dancey	Ray J.
14	George	James	14	Darden	William
15	Gilchrist	Jean	15	Davis	Lorena
16	Harris	Edward	16	Dew	William L.
17	Henderson	Jesse	17	Ellis	Minnie D. (Cummings)
18	Hines	Charles E.	18	Everett	Marie
19	Hines	Henrietta	19	Farmer	Levolyre C. (Pitt)
20	Hodges	Grace	20	Fergerson	Nathaniel
21	Hoskins	Agnes	21	Ford	Mae Little
22	Hossey	Merellene	22	Freeman	Daniel
23	Knight	Mary	23	Freeman	Joseph T.
24	Jones	Willie T.	24	Goodman	Annie M.
25	Lassiter	Wade	25	Goodman	Gladys
26	McCoy	Lenora	26	Gorham	Lucille
27	McNeil	Beatrice	27	Green	Helen H.
28	Mewborn	Nathaniel	28	Harris	William M.
29	Morgan	Winford L.	29	Hawkins	Elbert

	1948 continued			1949 continued		
30	Nicholson	James Jr.	30	Holiday	Joseph R.	
31	Pender	Ozie Lee (Hobbs)	31	Hoskins	Jasper H.	
32	Plater	Charles E.	32	Howell	Charles E.	
33	Reid	Leotis	33	Jenkins	Fred D.	
34	Smith	Doris V.	34	Jenkins	Robert G.	
35	Snow	Christine	35	Jones	Elroy	
36	Spivey	James Jr.	36	Jones	Joseph	
37	Stokes	Annie M. (Joyner)	37	Little	Flora N.	
38	Williams	Dazzenne	38	Moore	Sarah K.	
39	Williams	William T.	39	Murphy	Addie L.	
40	Wimberly	Trumiller (Ramseur)	40	Parker	Louise	
41	Winstead	Daisy Hilda	41	Payne	Roas Lee	
42	Woodard	Commillos	42	Reid	Eula Mae	
43	Woodard	Helen G.	43	Reid	Margaret L. (Banner)	
			44	Roberts	Charles G.	
			45	Robinson	Bernice	
			46	Robinson	Ivory	
			47	Robinson	Rosa H.	
			48	Robinson	Marjorie (Moore)	
			49	Rountree	Josh	
			50	Rountree	Moses	
			51	Rountree	Fannie D.	
			52	Rountree	Rosa Mae	
			53	Ruffin	Christine	
			54	Short	William R.	
			55	Simms	James G.	
			56	Smith	Vera E.	
			57	Sutton	Roas B.	
			58	Tabron	Amos	
			59	Ward	John Jr.	
			60	Williams	Doris D.	
			61	Williams	Robert	
			62	Wood	Fred Jr.	
			63	Woodard	Annie R.	
			64	Zachary	Earl	
	1950			1951		
1	Anderson	Ethel	1	Anderson	Maureen Lois (Brown)	
2	Baines	Milton	2	Atkinson	Ara M.	
3	Barnes	Leonard	3	Barnes	Doris D.	
4	Barnes	Lonnie	4	Battle	Willie Jr.	
5	Barnes	Margaret	5	Best	Eddie E.	
6	Battle	Hilda	6	Best	Geneva V.	
7	Boykin	Rudolph	7	Blount	Mary Lee	
8	Bryant	Paul	8	Bowens	Emma Lee	

	1950 continued	
9	Carr	Willie Jr.
10	Carter	William
11	Clark	Offie
12	Cobb	Mildred
13	Cooper	Alice
14	Cotton	John
15	Darden	Mildred
16	Delaney	James
17	Dew	Ortheneus
18	Dew	James
19	Dew	Dorothy E.
20	Dew	Katoria
21		
22	Edwards	Willa
23	Farmer	William
24	Farmer	Gevlean
25	Foster	Alice M.
26	Gay	Joseph
27	Hargrove	Mae B
28	Harris	Johnnie M.
29	Haskins	Gloria
30	Hillard	Eddie
31	Hill	Vivian
32	Hyman	Doris
33	Jackson	Theo
34	James	Herman
35	Knight	Joseph
36	May	Karerda
37	McCowan	Bessie
38	McKeithan	Leander
39	McNeil	Georgia
40	McPhail	Clarence
41	McPhail	Jesse Jr.
42	Melton	Hildagarde
43	Mitchell	Edna
44	Moore	Georgia
45	Moore	Mary Blaise
46	Parker	Rosetta
47	Pender	James
48	Pender	Irene
49	Pender	Luvenia
50	Purdie	Bernice
51	Reeves	Jessie L.
52	Sauls	Queen E.
53	Speight	Clyde

	1951 continued	
9	Brodie	William E.
10	Bryant	Jean W.
11	Carr	Maxine D.
12	Carter	Sylvia D.
13	Coley	Dardress (Jones)
14	Dancey	Leo
15	Darden	Harold C.
16	Davis	Richard L.
17	Davis	Sudie Mae
18	Dew	Beatrice
19	Dixon	Rhere A.
20	Dudley	Robert L.
21	Farmer	Bea Esther
22	Farmer	John T.
23	Freeman	Lillian B.
24	Floyd	Charles
25	Ford	William E.
26	Goodman	Dorothy L. (Dunning)
27	Goodman	Isaiah
28	Hagans	Thelma G.
29	Herring	Ada Inell
30	High	Artelia V.
31	Hinnant	Bessie
32	Hobbs	Ellzabeth
33	Holiday	Jimmie L.
34	Holmes	Lillie M.
35	Hoskins	Dorothy M.
36	Hyman	Harry
37	Kirby	Ellaworth (Turner)
38	Parker	David L.
39	Rountree	Thelma G.
40	Simon	Henry L.
41	Sherrod	Sue Elsie
42	Smith	David L.
43	Thomas	Sudie Mae
44	Wilson	Colonia Deloris
45	Woodard	Fannie M.
46	Zeigler	Minnie Mae

	1950 continued				
54	Stokes	Thomas			
55	Stokes	Jannie L.			
56	Ward	Joe H.			
57	Ward	Ruby N.			
58	Warren	Marie			
59	Watson	Alphonsa			
60	Williams	Lee			
61	Williams	Esther			
62	Williams	Gearldine			
63	Wilson	Ruth			
64	Woodard	Lorraine			
65	Wright	Roosevelt			
	1952			1953	
1	Anderson	Florence	1	Artis	Vivian
2	Applewhite	Lee Esther	2	Artis	Theodore
3	Barnes	Curtis	3	Autry	Dorothy
4	Barnes	Frank	4	Barnes	Hilton
5	Barnes	Helen A.	5	Barnes	Jeanette
6	Barnes	Pearline	6	Batts	Herman
7	Battle	James Randolph	7	Bridgers	Gladys
8	Battle	Ruth C.	8	Bryant	Fay
9	Batts	Charles	9	Buchanan	Boyd Lee
10	Bell	Willie Odell	10	Boykins	Vida
11	Best	Shirley F.	11	Burgess	James
12	Brown	James Clinton	12	Butler	Gibson
13	Bynum	Joan G.	13	Carr	James
14	Cannady	Albert Moody, Jr	14	Codgell	Ervin
15	Davis	Joseph Jr.	15	Coley	Annie
16	Delaney	Thelma R.	16	Cooper	Charlotte
17	Dew	Dorislene	17	Cotton	Ella
18	Dew	Vilma Louise	18	Davis	Augustus
19	Dillard	Mary M.	19	Davis	Statin
20	Dixon	Lillie G.	20	Debrew	Delores
21	Ellis	Clarence Herman	21	Delaney	Ruby
22	Ellis	Frederick Douglas	22	Dew	Doris
23	Ellis	Theodore Roosevelt	23	Edwards	Bertha
24	Farmer	James Edward Jr.	24	Farmer	Irene
25	Farmer	James Howard	25	Farmer	Nelson
26	Felder	Dorothy Lee	26	Ford	Lillie
27	Ford	James H.	27	Ford	Stephen

	1952 continued	
28	Gayhead	Dorothy Lee
29	Gilchrist	Bella M.
30	Hagans	Vera Lee
31	Hardy	Leroy
32	Harris	Benjamin A. Jr
33	Harris	Raymond Devon
34	Hart	Ruth Shelton
35	Henderson	Roderick Cas
36	Hines	Louise E.
37	James	Delores
38	James	Mary Elizabeth
39	Little	George Henry
40	McDonald	Delphina Rose
41	McNeil	Daisy Inez
42	McNeil	Edna Jean
43	McNeil	Herman
44	McPhail	Milton C.
45	Moore	Annie Sobrina
46	Murphy	Charlie G.
47	Murrain	Kenneth W.
48	Nelson	Daisy Mae
49	Patrick	Dorothy Mae
50	Peppers	Helen Jean
51	Pitt	Bernice J.
52	Reid	Edith Evangeline
53	Reynolds	Mamie B.
54	Robinson	Hiawatha
55	Robinson	Nathaniel
56	Rogers	Walter
57	Rountree	Charles
58	Rountree	Rosa Lee
59	Sewell	Marian
60	Sharpe	Mattie R.
61	Sherrod	Leonard P. Jr
62	Simmons	Lettie
63	Simms	Trumiller B.
64	Swinson	Soisetta
65	Swinson	Willis Lee
66	Taylor	Majorie Faye
67	Turner	Fannie Mae
68	Walker	Arnold Geo, Jr
69	Ward	Annie Doris
70	Ward	Elosie
71	Williams	Helen Romaine
72	Woodard	Mary E.
73	Worsley	John Edward

	1953 continued	
28	Harper	Curtis
29	Harris	John
30	Harris	Vandehlia
31	Henderson	Hattie (Ellis)
32	Hooper	Lula
33	Hoskins	Eugene
34	Hunter	Joseph
35	Jackson	Dorothy
36	Joyner	Lenise
37	Lancaster	Bessie
38	Leake	George
39	Maye	Johnnie
40	Moore	Johnny
41	Murray	Clyde
42	Parker	Carlisle
43	Pender	Oscar
44	Poole	Marvin
45	Purdie	Wilbert
46	Reid	Hazel (Dixon)
47	Robinson	Ella
48	Robinson	Stella
49	Scott	Charles
50	Short	Elizabeth
51	Smith	Esther
52	Smith	David
53	Smith	Jason
54	Stokes	Donnie
55	Williams	Jesse
56	Woodard	William
57	Wright	Margaret

	1952 continued				
74	Worsley	Moses			
75	Wynn	Jean Deveria			

	1954			1955	
1	Applewhite	Annie D.	1	Applewhite	John Iva
2	Atkins	Howard H.	2	Artis	Gene Ray
3	Barnes	Cleveland	3	Autry	Timothy Joseph
4	Barnes	Milton	4	Barnes	John Howard
5	Barnes	William L.	5	Barnes	Pearlie Mae
6	Berry	Johnsie N.	6	Barnes	Vance Moore
7	Bostic	John L.	7	Bennett	Elnora Worsley
8	Bowens	Bessie L.	8	Bell	Amos Paul
9	Bowens	Thomas Jr.	9	Best	Eddie
10	Brock	Roy J.	10	Blue	Yvonne
11	Brodie	Robert E.	11	Bonner	Claude Jr.
12	Bynum	Joseph F.	12	Brown	Selma Elise
13	Bynum	Marjorie R.	13	Buchanan	James Ralph
14	Carter	Levi D.	14	Burch	Robert Lee
15	Cotton	Geneva E.	15	Cannon	Clara Blondale
16	Cox	Louise	16	Daniels	James William
17	Davis	Mary M.	17	Davis	Edna Earlene
18	Davis	Robert L.	18	Davis	Eula Jane
19	Deans	Delores C.	19	Davis	Inez Elizabeth
20	Dillard	Mary B.	20	Davis	Leonard
21	Edwards	Columbus	21	Delaney	Freddie Oliver
22	Edwards	Dorethea S.	22	Dillard	Bessie Mae
23	Everette	Mary F.	23	Evans	Leroy
24	Fisher	Leabert	24	Farmer	Charles
25	Ford	Thomas G. Jr.	25	Fields	Jean Ernestine
26	Gibson	Walter H. Jr.	26	Forbes	James Thomas
27	Goodman	Eddie Jr.	27	Greene	Helen Louise
28	Hagans	Geraldine	28	Greenfield	Thelma Todd
29	Hagans	Lonnie Jr.	29	Hagans	Minnie Jean
30	Hamond	William H. Jr.	30	Harris	Geraldine
31	Harrison	James L.	31	Hinnant	Donnell
32	Hines	Leora	32	Hinnant	Stanley Ray
33	Hinnant	Ella Ruth	33	Hodges	Doris Wilhemena
34	Hinnant	Hobbie L.	34	Howard	Fannie Mae
35	Hodges	Barbara S.	35	Hyman	Frederick Wood
36	Holmes	Annie J.	36	Jackson	Albert Seymore
37	Hoskins	Bernice	37	Johnson	Pete
38	Jenkins	Ruby J.	38	Knight	Minnie Ruth
39	Johnson	Argera L.	39	Ladson	Charlie Jr.

	1954 continued			1955 continued		
40	Jones	Napolean	40	Little	Deloris	
41	Little	Herbert	41	McNeil	Dorothy L.	
42	Little	Minnie G.	42	NcNeil	John Henry	
43	McDonald	Verleze	43	McNeil	Joseph	
44	McNeil	Alexander	44	McPhail	Esther Evelyn	
45	McNeil	Donnell	45	Mitchell	Emma James	
46	McPhail	Gerlene	46	Moore	Patricia Forestine	
47	Melton	Willie Lee	47	Morgan	Marie	
48	Mincey	Elizabeth E.	48	Outlaw	Vermell	
49	Moye	Doris	49	Pender	Helen Jean	
50	Moye	William A.	50	Powell	James Elbert	
51	Pender	Dorothy	51	Reddick	James Purcell	
52	Peppers	Willis D.	52	Reid	Elizabeth	
53	Reid	Edna Ray	53	Reynolds	Christine	
54	Reid	Elijah	54	Ricks	Velma Marie	
55	Reid	Eugene	55	Robinson	Katherine Christine	
56	Reid	Jean Elvin	56	Scott	Catherine	
57	Reid	Mary Magdalene	57	Simms	Curtis Louis	
58	Ricks	Eleanor	58	Speight	Leatrice	
59	Robinson	Walter	59	Stewart	Best Jr.	
60	Rountree	Alean	60	Tillery	Eddie Carlton	
61	Rountree	Bettie L.	61	Townsend	Maebelle	
62	Sherrod	Erlene	62	Uggell	Gladora Lorean	
63	Short	Richard	63	Vines	Melva Jean	
64	Suggs	George L.	64	Wall	Shirley Yvonne	
65	Taylor	Cleo	65	Ward	Golden	
66	Vick	Janie R.	66	Ward	William Columbus	
67	Walker	Joyce V.	67	Wilder	Selma Marie	
68	Weaver	Johnny L.	68	Wilder	Tiny Mae	
69	Weaver	Thelma Ruth	69	Williams	Willie Mae	
70	Whitehead	James Jr.	70	Wilson	Gerald Eugene	
71	Wilder	Saliye M.	71	Woodard	Edward Lee	
			72	Woodard	Royce Dean	

	1956			1957		
1	Artis	Eloise Parker	1	Bailey	Rose Marie	
2	Barnes	Wiley Edward	2	Baines	Delores	
3	Barnes	William Rodney	3	Baldwin	Jessie Gertruda	
4	Batts	Thelma Marie	4	Barnes	Jimmie Lee	
5	Blue	Ernestine Josephine	5	Barnes	Rematha Cordale	
6	Bowens	Percy	6	Batts	Lucille Elizabeth	
7	Boyd	Mary Ruth	7	Blount	Earline	
8	Brown	Annie Doris	8	Bostic	Emma Lousie	
9	Burney	Catherine	9	bowens	Callie Joyce	
10	Bynum	Helen Gray	10	Boyette	Calvin	

	1956 continued			1957 continued		
11	Bynum	Majorie Beverly	11	Brunson	Frank	
12	Clark	William Thomas	12	Bynum	Catherine	
13	Cotton	Mary Elizabeth	13	Collins	Josephine G.	
14	Cox	Nathaniel	14	Cooper	Betty Joyce	
15	Currie	Helen Adell	15	Cooper	Lillie Beatrice	
16	Dew	James Douglas	16	Corbett	Sterling	
17	Edwards	Elizabeth	17	Curby	Helen Ruth	
18	Ellis	Bettie Lee Elizabeth	18	Davis	William Bayard Jr.	
19	Ellis	Joseph Franklin	19	Deans	WalterThomas Jr.	
20	Freeman	Henry Alexander	20	Dew	Robert Eugene	
21	Gaylord	Barbara Jean	21	Dickerson	Earline	
22	Gilchrist	Genevieve Ruth	22	Dillard	Henry Jr.	
23	Greenfield	Virginia	23	Evans	Edward Leon	
24	Batts	Charles Edward	24	Farmer	Annie Doris	
25	Guinn	Kathleen	25	Farmer	Roosevelt Anthony	
26	Hagans	Hattie	26	Ferguson	John Thomas	
27	Hargett	Charles Milton	27	Fisher	Leroy Stanley II	
28	Harris	Catherine	28	Gaskins	Beverly	
29	Harris	Geraldine	29	Glasper	Dora Lee	
30	Harris	Mary Louise	30	Green	Sarah Frances	
31	Harris	Nathaniel	31	Hagans	Grace Gerald	
32	Hodges	Ernestine	32	Hagans	Jean	
33	Hodges	Joyce Marie	33	Hagans	Lua Mae	
34	Hoskins	Geraldine	34	Hall	Grace	
35	Johnson	Joseph E.	35	Handy	Nellie Gray	
36	Johnson	Ophelia	36	Hawkins	Dorothy Darphine	
37	King	Julia Mae Claudette	37	Hines	Carl W. Jr.	
38	May	Shirley Lee	38	Hobbs	Joyce Gay	
39	McDougald	Haywood Lee	39	Holiday	Jean Anderson	
40	McNeil	William Bejamin	40	Howard	Sylvester Jr.	
41	Webb	Frederick	41	Kirk	Alton Ray	
42	Murrain	George Edward	42	Little	Dorothy Mae	
43	Parker	William Thomas	43	McNeil	Gwendolyn Louise	
44	Pender	James Douglas	44	Murphy	Robert	
45	Pender	Harry Wallace	45	Pate	Dorothy Ann	
46	Petway	Carlton Howard	46	Peacock	Winifred Gail	
47	Reid	Barbara Ann	47	Powell	Barbara Jean	
48	Rountree	Carrie Mae	48	Powell	William Thomas	
49	Scott	Ruby Lee	49	Reid	Patrinella	
50	Simon	Delores	50	Richardson	James	
51	Smith	Aggie Nora	51	Rountree	Doris	
52	Speight	Joe Louis	52	Ruffin	Pearl	
53	Spells	Juanita	53	Sherrod	Ernest Earl	
54	Stancil	Nesby	54	Simmons	Thomas Odell	
55	Wall	James Earl	55	Speight	Betty Lou	
56	Ward	Isaiah	56	Speight	Remonia	

	1956 continued			1957 continued		
57	Ward	James Cleveland	57	Spell	Mildred	
58	Ward	Lenora	58	Spells	Robert Everett	
59	Weaver	Gene Autry	59	Stewart	James Albert	
60	Webb	Bobby Gray	60	Stokes	Carlton	
61	Wells	Margaret	61	Thompson	Alton Cromwell	
62	Williams	Lee Edward	62	Vick	Aileen	
63	Wimberly	Patricia Anne	63	Weaver	Eva Jean	
64	Woodard	Ida Pearl	64	Webb	Mary Elizabeth	
65	Woodard	James Ray	65	Williams	Jean	
66	Woodard	Joyce Jean	66	Williams	Robert	
67	Woodard	Shirley Ann	67	Woodard	Booker Taliaferro	
68	Wright	Joan Bernice	68	Woodard	Jimmie D.	
			69	Woodard	Hattie Doris	
			70	Wright	Russell Jerome	
			71	Young	Geraldine	

	1958			1959		
1	Adams	Ella Mae	1	Autry	Peggy Joyce	
2	Artis	Beatrice Juanita	2	Barnes	Carl H.	
3	Bannerman	James Howard	3	Barnes	Carolyn Odelle	
4	Barnes	Camillus	4	Barnes	Geraldine	
5	Barnes	Earl James	5	Barnes	Ivy	
6	Barnes	Edward Leo	6	Barnes	James Franklin	
7	Barnes	Emma Rowena	7	Barnes	Mary Etta	
8	Barnes	Johnnie Clifton	8	Battle	Dorothy Lorraine	
9	Barnes	Luther Earl	9	Benton	Ernestine	
10	Barnes	Nathaniel Hanson	10	Boddie	Mildred Jones	
11	Battle	Arthur Lee Jr.	11	Bridgers	Rudolph	
12	Bell	Raymond Jr.	12	Briggs	Helen	
13	Best	Alma Ruth	13	Bryant	Raymond Jr.	
14	Brown	Gloria Marvino	14	Bullock	Roy Lee	
15	Bullock	Rudolph Kersey	15	Bullock	William Henry	
16	Bynum	Doris Jean	16	Carr	David	
17	Campbell	LaVonna	17	Cooper	Annie Doris	
18	Carter	Madaline Cassandra	18	Cooper	Frances Louise	
19	Cooper	Bernard Lewis	19	Cox	Herbert Jr.	
20	Cox	Eugene Douglas	20	Crawford	Barbara Jean	
21	Croom	Thelma Doris	21	Crosland	Evandelee	
22	Currie	Verline	22	Davis	James Rudolph	
23	Daniels	Joseph Rondal	23	Davis	Jo Ann	
24	Davis	Diana Marie	24	Davis	Otho R. Jr.	
25	Davis	Wilter Montrose	25	Deans	Jeraldine	

	1958 continued			1959 continued		
26	Dew	Eva	26	Dingle	Quentine	
27	Dickerson	Floyd	27	Dupree	Majorie	
28	Ebron	Edna Ray	28	Ellis	Ladurose	
29	Edwards	Grace Earline	29	Farmer	Barbara Ann	
30	Edwards	Romaine	30	Farmer	Geroge Garnell	
31	Foxx	Ada Ruth	31	Greene	Willie Mae	
32	Freeman	Bobby Earl	32	Hall	Johnny L	
33	Giles	Everlene	33	Harris	Delores	
34	Graham	Joseph	34	Handy	Jimmy Tyrone	
35	Graham	Josephine	35	Hines	Claudette	
36	Hagans	Tommy Jr.	36	Hines	Marva Jean	
37	Hardy	Walter Thomas	37	Hines	Millie	
38	Harris	James Randolph	38	Hinnant	Christine	
39	Hoskins	Bobby Ray	39	Hobbs	Rudolph Valentino	
40	Jenkins	Ray Willie	40	Holmes	Joe Lee Jr.	
41	Jenkins	Sellers James	41	Hopkins	Irene Sandra	
42	Johnson	William Michael	42	Howell	Dorothy Jean	
43	Hicks	Annie Doris	43	Jenkins	Geroge Jr.	
44	Jones	Esther Mae	44	Jenkins	Robert Jr.	
45	Lassiter	Issac Thomas	45	Jenkins	Rudolph	
46	Lucas	Betty Starr	46	Jordan	Elizabeth	
47	McIntosh	Timothy	47	Joyner	Morris Reid	
48	McPhail	Minora Vivian	48	Kirk	Charles D.	
49	McPhail	Nathaniel Henderson	49	Knight	Arthur Ray	
50	Merritt	Calvin James	50	Knight	Bobby James	
51	Murphy	Lovelace	51	Knight	Annie Doris	
52	Murphy	Raymond Archie Jr.	52	Little	Minnie Ruth	
53	Murrain	Fitzgerald	53	Lucas	John D.	
54	Parker	James Tensley	54	Maye	Delores	
55	Peppers	Martha Ann	55	McCoy	Eddie Jr.	
56	Pettiford	Rematha	56	McDonald	Shirlene E.	
57	Powell	Shirley Mae	57	McIntosh	Naomi	
58	Randolph	Bettie Lou	58	Moore	Geraldine	
59	Reid	Lottie Romaine	59	Morgan	Carlillie	
60	Robinson	Annie Elizabeth	60	Moultrie	Walda Bernetta	
61	Robinson	Hosea Isaiah	61	Murray	Boyd Reynolds	
62	Robinson	James Thomas	62	Neal	Janet Leatrice	
63	Rountree	Andrew Jr.	63	Newkirk	Shirley Mae	
64	Rountree	Nellie Blanche	64	Outlaw	James Frederick	
65	Rowe	Dillard Eugene	65	Parker	Ruby Thelma	
66	Ryams	Patricia	66	Pugh	Franklin Delano	
67	Sharpe	Ruteena	67	Reid	Paul W.	
68	Smith	Gilbert Lee	68	Reid	Patricia	
69	Speight	Carrie Mae	69	Rountree	Joyce Patricia	
70	Speight	Gwendolyn Ruth	70	Sampson	Carlton	
71	Spells	Joyce Gray	71	Sanders	Gradie Earl	

	1958 continued			1959 continued		
72	Spell	Raymond	72	Smith	Alton Morrison	
73	Stevens	George	73	Smith	Ann Doris	
74	Strayhorn	Elijah Ellis	74	Smith	Dorothy Agnes	
75	Thomas	James Edward	75	Smith	Helena	
76	Thompson	James Diggs	76	Speight	David J.	
77	Thompson	Thomas Lee	77	Wall	Thurman	
78	Vines	Bernice	78	Watts	Sandra	
79	Ward	Mary Virginia	79	Weaver	Janice	
80	White	Elsie Mae	80	Wellington	Jerry Thomas	
81	Williams	Annie Louise	81	Williams	Christine T.	
82	Williams	Arthur Jr.	82	Williams	Clementine T.	
83	Williams	Joseph Jr.	83	Williams	LaForest	
84	Williams	Louise	84	Williams	Mattie Doris	
85	Wilson	James Harper	85	Williams	Nathaniel Jr.	
			86	Williams	Royce Jean	
			87	Wimberley	Ella Fitzgerald	
			88	Woodard	Betty Grace	
			89	Woodard	Johnny Lee	
			90	Wright	Germaine Montell	
			91	Wright	Ruby Jean	
			92	Wynn	Jean Delores	
	1960			1961		
1	Anderson	Samuel	1	Adams	Albert Sidney	
2	Artis	Princeton	2	Allen	Shelia Ann	
3	Bailey	Annie	3	Applewhite	Joseph	
4	Ballard	Jean	4	Armstrong	Edna Gray	
5	Barnes	Boisey O. Jr.	5	Banks	Mary Frances	
6	Barnes	JoAnn	6	Batts	Jimmie Norris	
7	Barnes	Mamie	7	Batts	William Jr.	
8	Barnes	Mary	8	Best	Otis Lee	
9	Barnes	Mattie	9	Best	Shirley Temple	
10	Batts	Mable	10	Blackston	Barbara Jean	
11	Bridgers	James	11	Bostic	Leola	
12	Brown	Otis	12	Boyd	James Earl	
13	Carr	Shirley	13	Braswell	Shirley Jean	
14	Carter	Marian	14	Briley	Melvin Earl	
15	Coe	Louise	15	Brown	Carol	
16	Coley	Winnie	16	Bynum	Harold	
17	Currie	James	17	Carter	Ernest David	
18	Darden	Charles	18	Cooper	Delores Andrewatte	
19	Darden	Delmar	19	Cooper	Gary L.	
20	Darden	Mable	20	Cotton	James Earl	

	1960 continued			1961 continued		
21	Dew	Emma	21	Cox	Larry	
22	Dupree	Euquiller	22	Currie	Nathaniel Earl	
23	Elliott	Vernell	23	Davis	Carl	
24	Ellis	Jennie	24	Dawes	Chester	
25	Ellis	Sylvester	25	Dennis	Romaine	
26	Farmer	Grace	26	Dew	Brinda Joyce	
27	Fitch	Jerry	27	Dew	Geraldine	
28	Ford	Midred	28	Dixon	John Ezra II	
29	Foster	Barbara	29	Dublin	Raymond	
30	Gay	Edgar Jr.	30	Edwards	Helen	
31	Goodman	Yvonne	31	Faison	James Arthur	
32	Greenfield	Walter	32	Faison	Joyce Ann	
33	Hall	Barbara	33	Farmer	Delores E.	
34	Harris	Mary	34	Farmer	William E.	
35	Haskins	Annie	35	Filmore	Elmer L. Jr.	
36	Hicks	Barbara	36	Forte	Jesse L. Jr.	
37	Hines	Brenda	37	Forte	Lindley A.	
38	Hinnant	Mettie	38	Greenfield	David N.	
39	Hodges	Daniel	39	Guess	Jimmie L.	
40	Hoskins	Harry	40	Hall	Bobbie Jean	
41	Howard	Margaret	41	Hall	Robert L.	
42	Johnson	Lazarus	42	Hall	Sandra G.	
43	Joyner	Howard	43	Hannah	William Davis	
44	King	Trevynne	44	Harris	Betty J.	
45	Knight	Willie	45	Harris	John M.	
46	Little	Frances	46	Haskins	Dianne E.	
47	Maye	Helen	47	Heath	Bobby C.	
48	McCall	James	48	Hill	Esther	
49	McCall	Lemi	49	Hines	Edgar L.	
50	McPhail	Annie	50	Hinnant	Geraldine	
51	Mitchell	Richard	51	Hobbs	James D.	
52	Murphy	Charles	52	Hobbs	William D.	
53	Murphy	James	53	Hodges	Bettie J.	
54	Newsome	Earline	54	Holmes	Sherlock	
55	Norfleet	Betty	55	Hoskins	Sylvester Jr.	
56	Pender	Joan	56	Ingram	Carol N.	
57	Powell	Betty	57	Isler	Doris	
58	Powell	Jesse	58	James	Clyde	
59	Purdie	Barbara	59	Johnson	Trumilla	
60	Reid	Willie Jr.	60	Jones	Jean	
61	Robinson	Margaret	61	Joyner	Dois R.	
62	Rountree	James	62	Joyner	Douglas	
63	Rountree	Rosetta	63	Joyner	Mary F.	
64	Rowe	Annie	64	Joyner	Mattie P.	
65	Ruffin	Edna	65	Joyner	William H.	
66	Sellers	Sedalia	66	Locus	James W.	

	1960 continued			1961 continued		
67	Sherwood	Doris	67	Lofton	Dorothy J.	
68	Short	Delores	68	Lovett	Norman	
69	Singletary	Mary	69	May	Myrtle D.	
70	Smith	Esse	70	Martin	Thaddeus P. III	
71	Smith	Johnny	71	McCoy	James E.	
72	Speight	Carlos	72	McCoy	Barbara Jean	
73	Spells	Ermadine	73	McCoy	Betty J.	
74	Stewart	Emelia	74	McCray	Marcellus	
75	Taylor	Essie	75	McNeil	Joseph Perry	
76	Thompson	Franklin	76	Melton	Barbara Ann	
77	Wallace	Sandra	77	Moore	Delores N.	
78	Walston	Mary	78	Moore	Wade Jr.	
79	Walston	Mary	79	Neal	Lewis R.	
80	Wheeler	Mary	80	Newsome	Devella	
81	White	James	81	Newsome	Lillian	
82	Whitley	Margaret	82	Parker	William T.	
83	Wilkins	Willie	83	Payne	Robert F.	
84	Williams	James	84	Peacock	Vincent Gerard	
85	Williams	Jerry	85	Pitt	Billy Ray	
86	Williams	Peggy	86	Pitt	Richard N.	
87	Williams	Shirley	87	Purdie	Yvonne E.	
88	Woodard	Annie	88	Reynolds	Helen M.	
89	Woodard	Georgia	89	Richardson	Horace T.	
90	Woodard	Gloria	90	Rowe	Edith C.	
91	Woodard	Gloria	91	Ruffin	Ralph	
92	Woodard	Jimmie	92	Ruffin	Ralph	
93	Woodard	Ishman	93	Singletary	Helen J.	
94	Worsley	Stoney	94	Smith	Barbara	
			95	Thompson	Waddel	
			96	Vines	Ophelia	
			97	Wall	Daisy B.	
			98	Ward	Mary L.	
			99	Weaver	Charles E.	
			100	Webb	James E.	
			101	White	Barbara J.	
			102	Wiley	Mary E.	
			103	Williams	Alice J.	
			104	Williams	Clifton	
			105	Williams	Flora Carlene	
			106	Williams	Johnny Ray	
			107	Williams	Raymond W.	
			108	Williams	Vangeline D.	
			109	Williams	Ulysses Jr.	
			110	Winstead	Edna Gray	
			111	Woodard	Gelena	
			112	Woodard	Robert E.	

	1962			1963		
1	Adams	Lamberg	1	Artis	James E.	
2	Armstrong	John S.	2	Bailey	Wallace Alton	
3	Arrington	Hilda	3	Baines	Johnnie G.	
4	Artis	Barbara J.	4	Baines	Shirley	
5	Artis	Pauline O.	5	Barnes	Annie E.	
6	Bailey	Jimmy Alton	6	Barnes	Evelyn	
7	Baines	Henry D.	7	Barnes	Iris Neal	
8	Banks	Charles O. Jr.	8	Barnes	Magdelene	
9	Barbour	John D.	9	Barnes	Minnie Lee	
10	Barnes	Bernice I.	10	Barnes	Minnie Ruth	
11	Barnes	Eloise	11	Barnes	Minnie Vee	
12	Barnes	Ernestine	12	Battle	Delores J.	
13	Barnes	Leroy	13	Battle	Ralph B.	
14	Barnes	Marjorie	14	Batts	Ruby J.	
15	Barnes	Mildred Rosa L.	15	Best	Fannie Louise	
16	Barnes	Robert A.	16	Best	Phyllis G.	
17	Branch	Eloise	17	Blue	Don R.	
18	Braswell	Julia Mae	18	Blue	Harry	
19	Bridgers	Reathella	19	Bowens	Veronica C.	
20	Buchannan	James T.	20	Boyd	Shirley	
21	Bullock	Bernice I.	21	Boykin	Annie Doris	
22	Bullock	Mary L.	22	Coleman	Linda M.	
23	Burney	Jeannie G.	23	Coley	Dorothy A.	
24	Bynum	Evangeline	24	Coley	Exum Z.	
25	Bynum	James Norman	25	Cooper	Charles	
26	Carter	Gloria J.	26	Cooper	Floyd J.	
27	Christian	Jacqueline A.	27	Cooper	Gloria J.	
28	Coble	Maurice P. Jr.	28	Cox	Bettie Janice	
29	Cooper	Marjorie	29	Crosland	Grace A.	
30	Cotton	Margaret L.	30	Davis	Carolyn	
31	Darden	Roosevelt Jr.	31	Davis	Daniel C.	
32	Dawson	Jessie L.	32	Davis	Gloria J.	
33	Eatmon	Charles T.	33	Dew	Bessie O.	
34	Edwards	Ernestine	34	Dixon	Levi C.	
35	Evans	Dorothy M.	35	Ellis	Diane M.	
36	Farmer	Ernestine	36	Ellis	Joyce F.	
37	Farmer	Mary Elizabeth	37	Farmer	Charles J.	
38	Fisher	Matthew	38	Ford	Helen J.	
39	Ford	Alma R.	39	Ford	Mary R.	
40	Ford	Robert L.	40	Fort	Janice M.	
41	Goodman	James Jr.	41	Freeman	Charles	
42	Hagans	Moral G.	42	Griffis	Constant J.	
43	Hamm	James E.	43	Hagans	Barbara A.	
44	Harrington	Mary Hester	44	Hagans	Carolyn	
45	Harris	Jeannie L.	45	Hall	Betty A.	

	1962 continued	
46	High	Beatrice
47	Hill	Dorothy L.
48	Hines	Edwin H.
49	Hines	William D.
50	Holley	Doris P.
51	Hoskins	Joseph A.
52	Howard	Norma J.
53	Hunter	Wilma C.
54	Jackson	Jo Ann
55	James	Vivian D.
56	Joyner	Bettie J.
57	Little	Lessie L.
58	McClain	Faye A.
59	McCoy	Joe Jr.
60	McCrimmon	Alexander
61	McIver	Mary
62	McKeithen	Lula Marie
63	McNeil	Jo Ann
64	McPhail	Braxton A.
65	McPhail	Lee A.
66	Merritt	Earl H.
67	Moore	Gladys I.
68	Moore	John M. Jr.
69	Moses	Delores
70	Murphy	Linwood G.
71	Newton	Geraldine G.
72	Parker	Geraldine
73	Patterson	Silas
74	Powell	Jasper L.
75	Reed	Marjorie
76	Richards	Stanford L.
77	Riddley	Steven Bernard
78	Rountree	Clarence E.
79	Ruffin	Walter
80	Sample	James D.
81	Sanders	Earlest W.
82	Sharpe	Lonnie T.
83	Shaw	Brenda J.
84	Smith	Charlie J.
85	Smith	Robert
86	Speight	Marvin L.
87	Spell	Joe Ann
88	Sturdifen	Odette
89	Suggs	Mae E.
90	Sutton	James B. Jr.

	1963 continued		
46	Hall	Jo Anne	
47	Hardy	Christine D.	
48	Haskins	Nathan P.	
49	Haskins	Nora A.	
50	Hill	Lovett L.	
51	Hilliard	Donnie R.	
52	Hines	Lorraine	
53	Hines	Mildred M.	
54	Hinnant	Patricia	
55	Hobbs	Mary J.	
56	Hodges	Ollie R.	
57	Holmes	Edna G.	
58	Hoskins	Lula M.	
59	Hunter	Gerald D.	
60	Hunter	Thelma B.	
61	Hyman	Georgia A.	
62	Jenkins	Gladys M.	
63	Johnson	Bernice	
64	Johnson	Johnnie G.	
65	Johnson	Levi C.	
66	Joyner	Bettie J.	
67	Joyner	Joan B.	
68	Lovick	Jimmie	
69	Lucas	Eugene T.	
70	McClain	Daniel W. Jr.	
71	Meeks	Anges N.	
72	Melvin	Yvonne	
73	Merritt	Martha E.	
74	Miller	Sylvia E.	
75	Morgan	Pauline	
76	Morgan	Petrolia	
77	Murphy	Ann S.	
78	Newsome	Willie L.	
79	Nicholson	Celestia	
80	Pender	Orlando	
81	Pitt	Peggy A.	
82	Purdie	Lilly G.	
83	Purdie	Hattie P.	
84	Reid	Ida L.	
85	Richards	Crystal A.	
86	Rowe	Maggie L.	
87	Sharpe	James A.	
88	Sherrod	Edna E.	
89	Smith	Gwendolyn J.	
90	Speight	Milton L.	

	1962 continued	
91	Tabron	Jimmie D.
92	Thorne	Bettie L.
93	Ward	Alma R.
94	Webb	Beverly
95	Webb	Eula M.
96	White	Shirley A.
97	Williams	Alice J.
98	Williams	Barbara A.
99	Williams	Bertha
100	Williams	Elnora
101	Williams	Fannie
102	Williams	Ruth E.
103	Wilson	Jesse Jr.
104	Woodard	Charlotte
105	Woodard	Delorice
106	Woodard	Helen D.
107	Woodard	irene

	1963 continued	
91	Speight	Jo Ann
92	Spells	William C.
93	Spells	Helen I.
94	Stewart	Shirley A.
95	Sturdifen	Shirley
96	Taylor	Mary Estelle
97	Townsend	Charles
98	Vick	Ernestine
99	Vines	Lillie M. L.
100	Wade	Robert B.
101	Ward	Doris J.
102	Ward	Doris L.
103	White	Billy R.
104	White	Henry R.
105	Wiley	Edna R.
106	Williams	Billy R.
107	Wimberly	John R.
108	Winstead	Arlendia F.
109	Woodard	Dorothy L.
110	Woodard	Floyd Jr.
111	Woodard	Guarnie
112	Woodard	Herbert
113	Woodard	Neona C.
114	Wooten	Emanuel

	1964	
1	Anderson	Betty J.
2	Bailey	Roy L.
3	Baines	Shirley D.
4	Barnes	Anderson
5	Barnes	Delois
6	Barnes	Eddie N.
7	Barnes	Joan D.
8	Barnes	Juanita
9	Barnes	Milton M.
10	Barnes	Queen E.
11	Barnes	Ruby J.
12	Bridgers	Grova L.
13	Brooks	Patricia M.
14	Brown	George Jr.
15	Brown	Lillie M.
16	Bullock	Joseph E.
17	Bynum	Larry D.
18	Bynum	Rudolph
19	Christian	Vernon W.
20	Coble	Paullette V.

	1965	
1	Alston	Katrina
2	Anderson	Elsie J.
3	Anderson	Hilda G.
4	Anderson	Joseph Jr.
5	Armstrong	Richard L.
6	Arrington	Carolyn G.
7	Artis	Cherry A.
8	Atkinson	Melvin
9	Bailey	Annette
10	Baldwin	Mary E.
11	Barnes	Alice R.
12	Barnes	Arnitta Delores
13	Barnes	Bernard
14	Barnes	Faye V.
15	Barnes	Joan G.
16	Barnes	Willie
17	Battle	Thomas L.
18	Best	Rudolph
19	Blackston	James A.
20	Blackston	JoAnn

	1964 continued			1965 continued		
21	Cox	Johnny A. Jr.	21	Blackston	Sandra L.	
22	Crawford	Felece M.	22	Blackston	Shirley G.	
23	Crawford	Florece M.	23	Brooks	Linda L.	
24	Dancy	Monica C.	24	Brown	Collin Jr.	
25	Davis	Carolyn	25	Brown	Mae K.	
26	Dew	Elizabeth A.	26	Bryant	Patricia A.	
27	Dickerson	Clyde D.	27	Buchanan	Janet	
28	Dingle	Bessie M.	28	Butts	Bernard B.	
29	Dublin	Gloria J.	29	Bynum	Dorothy J.	
30	Eatmon	Mary A.	30	Bynum	Gwendolyn R.	
31	Edmundson	Betty J.	31	Bynum	Jimmy L.	
32	Edwards	Joyce A.	32	Bynum	Ruby J.	
33	Ellis	Pattie Levon	33	Cannady	Amanda	
34	Evans	Joyce L.	34	Carter	Calvin B.	
35	Faison	David Jr.	35	Coble	Jo Anne	
36	Farmer	Golden B.	36	Cooper	Archie L.	
37	Fate	Jeannie G.	37	Cooper	Majorie	
38	Fitch	Milton F. Jr.	38	Cooper	Ronald L.	
39	Ford	Novella	39	Davis	Charles E.	
40	Gay	Ella L.	40	Dawson	Hattie D.	
41	Green	Janette F.	41	Dawson	Sallie	
42	Guess	Barbara A.	42	Dew	Matthew L.	
43	Hammonds	Hubert Jr.	43	Drake	JoAnne	
44	Hargrove	Catherine E.	44	Dupree	Annie D.	
45	Harrington	Jessie Pearl	45	Dupree	Mary M.	
46	Harris	Archie G.	46	Edwards	Angela R.	
47	Harris	Viola	47	Ellis	Barbara A.	
48	Haskins	Melinda A.	48	Faison	Ethel Mae	
49	Hawkins	Sheldon W.	49	Famer	Dorothy L.	
50	Hill	Willie L.	50	Farmer	Roy L.	
51	Hilliard	Joanne	51	Freeman	Beatrice J.	
52	Hines	Willie L. Jr.	52	Goodman	Tyrone	
53	Hockaday	Robert Jr.	53	Graham	Eva M.	
54	Hodges	Samuel B.	54	Green	Eunice A.	
55	Holiday	Barbara A.	55	Guess	Mary C.	
56	Holmes	Carolyn	56	Hall	Bessie	
57	Hopkins	Jason III	57	Hall	Savannah L.	
58	Horton	Ernestine	58	Hall	William H.	
59	Hoskins	Edith L.	59	Hardy	Jeannette E.	
60	Howard	Barbara J.	60	Hargrove	Earnestine C.	
61	Howard	Tinia Mae	61	Harris	Anthony W.	
62	Hunt	Carolyn	62	Hester	Calvin H.	
63	Jackson	James O.	63	Hicks	Barbara A.	
64	Jackson	Leverne D.	64	Hines	Janet L.	
65	Johnson	James E.	65	Hines	Naomi	
66	Jones	Avis C.	66	Holt	Clejetter	

	1964 continued	
67	Joyner	Gloria P.
68	Ligons	Rander
69	Ligons	Raymond
70	Little	William H.
71	McConnie	Reta G. P.
72	McCoy	Annie Doris
73	McCoy	Louise
74	McCoy	Ruby J.
75	McNeil	Algernon
76	Mitchell	Edward R.
77	Neal	Willie F.
78	Newsome	James W.
79	Newsome	Vivian A.
80	Owens	Yvonne
81	Parker	Delois
82	Pate	Oscar L. Jr.
83	Payne	Walter
84	Penn	Mary L.
85	Perry	James N.
86	Poole	Nathaniel
87	Powell	Margaret A.
88	Robbins	Elnora
89	Rogers	Luther Jr.
90	Rose	Ermogene
91	Sanders	Betty L.
92	Sharpe	Edna R.
93	Simms	Harold A.
94	Slaughter	Joan V.
95	Spell	Gerldine
96	Thorne	Evon
97	Vick	Christine
98	Vines	Rosa L.
99	Wade	William T.
100	Ward	Annie D.
101	Webb	Emma D.
102	Wellington	Patricia D.
103	White	Douglas G.
104	Williams	Carolyn F.
105	Williams	Franklin
106	Williams	Mary C.
107	Wimberley	John R. Jr.
108	Winstead	Selena D.
109	Woodard	Leroy
110	Woodard	Ralph

	1965 continued	
67	Inman	Alan J.
68	Jackson	Helen J.
69	Jackson	Joseph T.
70	James	Charles D.
71	Jenkins	Patricia E.
72	Jones	Sandra J.
73	Kittrell	John S.
74	Lewis	Roy C.
75	Lucas	Bobby R.
76	Lucas	Janet
77	Lucas	Norma L.
78	McClain	Willie A.
79	McCoy	Mitchell R.
80	McCray	David W.
81	McCrimmon	Ronald
82	McLaurin	Lacy J.
83	Mitchell	George B.
84	Moore	Bernard
85	Moore	Gwendolyn L.
86	Morgan	Clinton Junior
87	Murrill	Robert L.
88	Newsome	David J.
89	Newton	Earnestine
90	Patterson	James D.
91	Pender	JoAnn S.
92	Perry	Alma R.
93	Phelps	Maxine
94	Powell	James A.
95	Powell	Robert E.
96	Raynor	Gerald A.
97	Reid	Brenda C.
98	Ried	Dianna
99	Robbins	Evangeline
100	Rose	Mary L.
101	Rouse	Jimmy L.
102	Rowe	Ada L.
103	Ruffin	Charles E.
104	Scruggs	Cynthia L.
105	Sharpe	Haywood E.
106	Shaw	Robert K.
107	Sherrod	Peggy J.
108	Simms	Douglas Jr.
109	Speight	Earl E.
110	Speight	Johnny Lee
111	Spells	Roy L.
112	Strayhorn	Billy James Jr.

			113	Suggs	Tina M.
			114	Summerville	James A.
			115	Taylor	Jennifer
			116	Taylor	Jo Anne
			117	Tillery	Yvonne M.
			118	Vick	William D.
			119	Walls	Charlie R.
			120	Ward	Daniel Jr.
			121	Ward	Jimmie L.
			122	Ward	Johnny L. Jr.
			123	Ward	Mary L.
			124	Weaver	Robert
			125	Williams	Betty J.
			126	Williams	Ivey R.
			127	Williams	Shirley A.
			128	Woodard	Johnny Jr.
			129	Woodard	Gwendolyn Z.
			130	Woodard	Helen G.
			131	Woodard	Vernell C.
			132	Woodard	Walter Jr.
			133	Wright	Charles D.

	1966			1967		
1	Adams	Beverly	1	Allen	Gracie M.	
2	Allen	Roselle	2	Anderson	Dianne	
3	Anderson	Bobby	3	Applewhite	Patrice Jean	
4	Armstrong	Diannah	4	Artis	Norman D.	
5	Artis	Barbara	5	Atkinson	Rudolph	
6	Bailey	Ann	6	Bailey	Carolyn	
7	Baker	Jesse	7	Barnes	Esther M.	
8	Barnes	Vance	8	Barnes	Harvey L.	
9	Barnes	Charles	9	Barnes	Iris B.	
10	Barnes	Dempsey	10	Barnes	Jacqueline	
11	Barnes	Elnora	11	Barnes	Melvin P.	
12	Barnes	Estelle	12	Barnes	Minnie M.	
13	Barnes	Leroy	13	Barnes	Nathan W.	
14	Barnes	Mary	14	Barnes	Vance M. Jr.	
15	Barnes	Ned	15	Batts	Jimmie L.	
16	Barnes	Willie Mae	16	Bernard	Henry Jr.	
17	Batts	Ernest	17	Best	Cynthia A.	
18	Best	Junious	18	Best	Donnie H.	
19	Best	Paul	19	Best	Earl T.	
20	Blount	Lester	20	Best	Linwood	
21	Boddie	Nancy	21	Blackston	Madaline C.	

	1966 continued			1967 continued		
22	Brown	Jesse	22	Blount	Vernice	
23	Boykin	Calvin	23	Blue	Eric G.	
24	Braswell	Levi	24	Bobbitt	Dell M.	
25	Braswell	James	25	Boykin	Brenda C.	
26	Brooks	Harry	26	Braswell	James E.	
27	Brooks	Margaret	27	Braswell	Robert iii	
28	Brown	Patricia	28	Bridgers	Mary F.	
29	Bullock	Julia	29	Brooks	Helen J.	
30	Bullock	Milton	30	Brown	Fannie L.	
31	Bullock	Rose	31	Brown	Mary J.	
32	Bynum	Bobbie	32	Bullock	Douglas	
33	Christian	Charles	33	Bynum	Carolyn L.	
34	Coleman	Joyce	34	Bynum	Donald	
35	Cooper	Billy	35	Cobb	Jacqueline	
36	Cooper	Carolyn	36	Cooper	Gary E.	
37	Dew	Louise	37	Cotton	Gloria E.	
38	Dew	Margaret	38	Cox	Joyce A.	
39	Dew	Samuel	39	Creech	Rodger O. Jr.	
40	Dixon	Charles	40	Crosland	Patricia A.	
41	Eatmon	Allen	41	Danzy	Linda A.	
42	Ellis	Linda	42	Dew	Carolyn L.	
43	Faison	Greta	43	Eatmon	Lola K.	
44	Farmer	Nelson	44	Edmundson	Alma G.	
45	Farmer	Thomas	45	Ellis	Helen J.	
46	Farmer	Geraldine	46	Ellis	Shirley G.	
47	Farmer	Mary	47	Faison	Sonota G.	
48	Fleming	Gwendolyn	48	Fitch	Christina L.	
49	Ford	Carolyn	49	Ford	Randolph	
50	Fort	Dorothy	50	Foster	Brenda C.	
51	Gibson	Mary	51	Gardner	Linda D.	
52	Givens	Gloria Dean	52	Hall	Leander	
53	Grady	Milton	53	Hammonds	Brenda J.	
54	Hall	Maxine	54	Hamm	Doris E.	
55	Hammonds	Barbara	55	Haney	Rufus iii	
56	Harrison	Annie	56	Hardy	Carolyn B.	
57	Haskins	Angelyn	57	Hardy	Vernon T.	
58	Hill	Bettie	58	Harris	Linda R.	
59	Hill	David	59	Haskins	John Lee	
60	Hill	Gloria	60	Haskins	Robert III	
61	Hill	Jimmy	61	Henderson	Bradley	
62	Hill	Wallace	62	Herrington	Judia F.	
63	Hilliard	Carl	63	High	Doris E.	
64	Hilliard	Paul	64	Hill	Tommie M.	
65	Horton	Robert	65	Hinton	Marceline	
66	Howell	Gloria	66	Hodges	Erick L.	
67	Howell	Jimmy	67	Holley	Elnora L.	

	1966 continued			1967 continued		
68	Johnson	Helen	68	Holt	Carther P.	
69	Kearney	Clyde	69	Hopkins	Joseph L. R.	
70	Kent	Doria	70	Hopkins	Tommy L.	
71	Knight	Lillian	71	Hoskins	Velma A.	
72	Knight	Particia	72	Howard	Jefferson	
73	Lane	Carlton	73	Howell	Alfonza	
74	McCray	Paulette	74	Isler	Patricia G.	
75	McCrimmon	Gail	75	Isler	Willie E.	
76	Mincey	Barbara	76	Jenkins	Dianne	
77	Murrill	Geraldine	77	Jones	Luther E.	
78	Newton	Emma	78	Jones	Margaret A.	
79	Nicholson	Marilyn	79	Kent	Elbert W. Jr.	
80	Patterson	Frances	80	Kirk	Cederic	
81	Payne	Hughey	81	Langston	Al	
82	Pender	Gloria	82	Lucas	John R.	
83	Peppers	Wallace	83	Lucas	Ronnie E.	
84	Pettiford	Marllan	84	Lucas	Samuel T.	
85	Pope	Charsena	85	McClain	Preston	
86	Reeves	Gwyndia	86	McCormick	James A.	
87	Reid	Mary	87	McCormick	John W.	
88	Reid	Richard	88	McCoy	Barbara A.	
89	Rhodes	Thelma	89	McLaurin	Elizabeth D.	
90	Roberts	Bobby	90	Merritt	Audry L.	
91	Robinson	Diann	91	Mitchell	Paulette	
92	Ross	Ronald	92	Moore	James L.	
93	Ruffin	Joe	93	Norwood	Eddie D.	
94	Ryams	Joan	94	Oates	Renee	
95	Simms	Brenda	95	Outlaw	Leah F.	
96	Shade	Kenneth	96	Parker	Cary	
97	Slaughter	Rickie	97	Parker	Levi Jr.	
98	Speight	Charlie	98	Parker	Rosa L.	
99	Speight	Donald	99	Perry	Dorothy A.	
100	Spells	Vernell	100	Pope	Gloria J.	
101	Stephens	Glenda	101	Pope	James E.	
102	Stevens	Vera	102	Purefoy	Hattie L.	
103	Stevens	William	103	Raynor	Patricia A.	
104	Stewart	Constance	104	Raynor	Vickie D.	
105	Stewart	Jimmie	105	Reid	Evann G.	
106	Sutton	William	106	Reid	Margaret L.	
107	Swinson	Betty	107	Reid	Sandra Q.	
108	Swinson	Isear	108	Ross	Audrey M.	
109	Underwood	Larry	109	Rountree	Jo Ann	
110	Vick	Ethel	110	Rowe	Gladys M.	
111	Vines	Sam	111	Ruffin	Jo Ann	
112	Walker	Anderson	112	Sauls	Charlie H.	
113	Walker	Milton	113	Sharp	Shirley M.	

	1966 continued	
114	Walston	Otis
115	Ward	Doris
116	Ward	James
117	Ward	Josephine
118	Watson	Brenda
119	Wellington	Jacqueline
120	White	Charles
121	Whitehead	Janice
122	Wilder	Roger
123	Williams	Alice
124	Williams	Catherine
125	Williams	Glenwood
126	Williams	James
127	Williams	Linda
128	Williams	Raymond
129	Williams	Wiley Jr.
130	Wimberly	Patricia
131	Woodard	Charles
132	Woodard	James
133	Worrell	Randolph
134	Wright	Freddie
135	Wright	James

	1967 continued	
114	Shilo	Angela J.
115	Simmons	Peggy L.
116	Simms	Howard G.
117	Simms	Jake M.
118	Simms	Sargent Jr.
119	Smith	Eugene
120	Smith	Katie E.
121	Speight	Allen F.
122	Speight	Amos R.
123	Speight	Evon
124	Speight	Ruth D.
125	Spell	Charlie G.
126	Spells	Linwood
127	Stevens	Patricia A.
128	Suggs	George R.
129	Suggs	Joan D.
130	Sutton	Bruce Jr.
131	Swimson	Bettie J.
132	Thomas	Willie T.
133	Thorne	Joyce A.
134	Vines	Sam Jr.
135	Walker	Anderson Jr.
136	Walston	Elsie R.
137	Ward	Pearline
138	Webb	Edna E.
139	Webb	Gena Gray
140	Webb	Willie R.
141	Wellington	Luther
142	Wellington	Carl Anthony
143	Whitley	Estherine
144	Wiley	Jay L.
145	Williams	Betty D.
146	Williams	James T.
147	Williams	Joyce L.
148	Williams	Linda B.
149	Williams	Sheila G.
150	Woodard	Peggy
151	Woodard	Vanzell
152	Wright	Delores
153	Young	Preston

	Summer Graduates 1967	
1	Baily	Samuel E.
2	Banks	Walter L.
3	Barnes	James E.
4	Dawson	Benjamin F.
5	Evans	Christopher

				Summer Graduates 1967 continued	
			6	Hinnant	Anthony L.
			7	Pettiford	Wilbert W.
			8	Richardson	Vincent
			9	Sanders	Thomas B.
			10	Ward	Preston L.
	1968			1969	
1	Anderson	Doris J.	1	Allen	Patricia A.
2	Anderson	Raymond B.	2	Anderson	Christopher
3	Artis	Cathryn T. A.	3	Anderson	Doborah
4	Artis	Larry D.	4	Anderson	Milton E.
5	Atkinson	Raymond M.	5	Applewhite	Bobby G.
6	Bailey	Roger III	6	Applewhite	Raymond
7	Barnes	Brenda	7	Armstrong	Eula P.
8	Barnes	Domaris	8	Armstrong	Robert D.
9	Barnes	Edna B.	9	Arringron	Jerry
10	Barnes	Elroy	10	Artis	James C.
11	Barnes	Gary C.	11	Artis	Rougina
12	Barnes	Jesse L.	12	Artis	Virginia D.
13	Barnes	Vickie D.	13	Atikinson	Lois A.
14	Barnes	Welton	14	Atkins	Finch L
15	Batts	Brenda J.	15	Barham	Maggie P.
16	Batts	Jo Ann	16	Barnes	Allen L.
17	Bell	Donnel I.	17	Barnes	Benson N. Jr.
18	Best	William	18	Barnes	Edward B.
19	Bowser	William E.	19	Barnes	James
20	Boykin	Ray	20	Barnes	Jennie M.
21	Braswell	Dorethene	21	Barnes	Joyce
22	Braswell	Ellen V.	22	Barnes	Linda
23	Braswell	Emma I.	23	Barnes	Loretta L.
24	Brown	Bobby	24	Barnes	Susie A.
25	Brown	Brenda D.	25	Batts	Patricia A.
26	Brown	Robert Jr.	26	Best	William E.
27	Bullock	Levi H.	27	Best	Willie G.
28	Bunch	Emma N. G.	28	Bobbitt	Peggy A.
29	Bynum	Charles	29	Bowens	Hyman
30	Bynum	Kenneth R.	30	Braswell	Arland B.
31	Christian	Charlene R.	31	Brown	Artimus
32	Cooper	Larry D.	32	Brown	Daniel S. Jr.
33	Cooper	Nathaniel	33	Brownlee	Thomas H. Jr.
34	Cotton	Barbara S.	34	Bullock	Brenda Lee
35	Crosland	Fleming	35	Bynum	Brenda J.
36	Crummedy	Diann E.	36	Bynum	Carolyn
37	Davis	Sandra A.	37	Carr	Daisy Mae
38	Davis	Shirley J.	38	Carter	Otis Cecil
39	Davis	William A.	39	Coleman	Frederick D.

	1968 continued			1969 continued		
40	Dawson	Carolyn	40	Coleman	Frances D.	
41	Dawson	Diann	41	Cox	Johnny R.	
42	Dawson	Janice	42	Daniel	Pocahontas	
43	Dixon	Barbara A.	43	Darden	Ernestine	
44	Eatman	Clayton	44	Davis	Doretta	
45	Ellis	Barbara L.	45	Evans	Donald R.	
46	Ellis	Linda A.	46	Evans	Ruby L.	
47	Evans	Clyde Y.	47	Farmer	Geraldine	
48	Evans	Jackie Robinson	48	Farmer	Lillie R.	
49	Faison	James E.	49	Farmer	Vanverian	
50	Farmer	Eldene	50	Gaskins	Darnella	
51	Farmer	Mary L.	51	Graham	Stella L.	
52	Finch	Saundra	52	Gray	Annie J.	
53	Foster	Linda D.	53	Hall	Alice G.	
54	Hardy	Vicky L.	54	Hall	Shirley	
55	Hargett	Harold	55	Hamm	Clifton A.	
56	Harris	Harry B. Jr	56	Hardy	Gwendolyn A.	
57	Harris	Levinda L.	57	Haskins	Patricia A.	
58	Harrison	Joseph	58	Hawkins	Sharon A.	
59	Harvey	Olive L.	59	Hobbs	George M.	
60	Henderson	David S.	60	Hopkins	Anthony M.	
61	Hicks	Walter	61	Hopkins	Glenda D.	
62	Hicks	Katie	62	Horne	Dianne	
63	High	Willie R.	63	Horne	Grace Y.	
64	Hill	Diann	64	Horne	Particia J.	
65	Hill	Janice M.	65	Hoskins	Clarence J.	
66	Hill	Willie E.	66	Hoskins	Donald B.	
67	Hinnant	Edgenora	67	Howard	Hattie M.	
68	Hinton	Carnell	68	Hunter	Carletha	
69	Holmes	Peggy A.	69	Hunter	Georgia B.	
70	Hooks	Bobby L.	70	Jackson	Marshall	
71	Horne	Delois	71	James	Ronnie	
72	Howell	Douglas L	72	Jenkins	Jacqueline D.	
73	Isreal	Annie G.	73	Jones	Annette	
74	Jackson	Robert F. Jr	74	Jones	Charles	
75	James	Ronald R.	75	Jones	Charles H.	
76	Jones	Evelyn C.	76	Jordan	Thurman L.	
77	Joyner	Jerome	77	King	Cynthia	
78	Joyner	Linda S.	78	King	Larry C.	
79	King	Robert L. Jr	79	Knight	Dianne	
80	Knight	Delores	80	Lofton	Lillian	
81	Knight	JoAnn	81	Lucas	Ann	
82	Lathan	Cynthia B.	82	Locus	Robert Jr.	
83	Leach	Jesse L.	83	May	Hal T.	
84	Lucas	Betty R.	84	McCoy	Donna L.	

.	1968 continued			1969 continued		
85	Lucas	Ruby A.	85	McLaurin	Lawrence D.	
86	Lucas	Gerald	86	McMillian	Michael	
87	May	Carl S.	87	McPhail	Antonia	
88	McIntyre	Ada R.	88	Melvin	Barbara A.	
89	McPhail	Belinda	89	Mewborn	Cynthia G.	
90	Melton	Sonia R.	90	Mincey	Jimmie L.	
91	Mincey	Harold	91	Moody	Vanta J.	
92	Moore	Bernice	92	Moore	James D.	
93	Moore	James W.	93	Moore	Janice	
94	Newkirk	Clarise L.	94	Morgan	Joyce M.	
95	Parker	Fred Jr.	95	Newsome	Robert Lee	
96	Parker	Jessie Gray	96	Newton	Mary Christine	
97	Parker	Willie H.	97	Pate	Velma L.	
98	Payne	Lucille	98	Pender	James C.G.	
99	Pender	Coalter	99	Peppers	Rugina	
100	Petway	Donnie R.	100	Pettiford	Betty L.	
101	Phelps	James W.	101	Pettiford	Peggy A.Z.	
102	Pigford	Linda C.	102	Petway	James E.	
103	Price	Barbara	103	Phelps	Kenneth E.	
104	Price	Riddick	104	Phillips	James R.	
105	Reid	Helen J.	105	Pitt	Shirley L.	
106	Reid	Linda J.	106	Pope	Charles E.	
107	Reynolds	Izella	107	Reid	Rosa L.	
108	Rhodes	Herbert Jr.	108	Reid	Sheila W.	
109	Robbins	Van J.	109	Rice	Bobby R. C.	
110	Roberts	Eddie W.	110	Rice	Hazel D.	
111	Sanders	Arthur E.	111	Robinson	Patricia A.	
112	Scrivens	Bobby L.	112	Robinson	Patricia Ann	
113	Shipman	Alice D.	113	Rodgers	Dwight D.	
114	Simmons	Brenda J.	114	Rogers	Alice L.	
115	Simms	Mary D.	115	Rogers	Tillie M.	
116	Smith	Howard	116	Rose	Bettie R.	
117	Smith	Sallie R.	117	Ross	Rosa L.	
118	Stevens	Linwood E.	118	Rouse	Linda F.	
119	Sutton	Evonne	119	Sanders	Ronnie W.	
120	Sutton	Ruth C.	120	Scrivens	Mattie D.	
121	Tabron	Sandra R.	121	Shade	Bernadette A.	
122	Terrell	Rose	122	Sherrod	Cheryl D.	
123	Thomas	Leon	123	Simms	Carlester	
124	Thomas	Ratcliff	124	Simms	Sharon	
125	Thompson	Evangeline	125	Simms	Preston D.	
126	Underwood	Ellen C.	126	Spell	Patricia A.	
127	Vick	Shirley	127	Stewart	Jesse Levi Jr.	
128	Vines	Carolyn A.	128	Summerville	Easter Cleo	
129	Vines	Dianne	129	Sutton	Elijah	
130	Walker	Ronald C.	130	Thompson	Claudia	

	1968 continued	
131	Ward	Moses
132	Ward	Thomas P. Jr.
133	Warren	Carolyn F.
134	Webb	Chester J.
135	White	Judy C.
136	Wiley	George A. Jr.
137	Wilkerson	Gertha M.
138	Williams	Harold D.
139	Williams	Issac III
140	Williams	James A.
141	Williams	John H.
142	Williams	Linda F.
143	Williams	Othan
144	Wilson	Susie Lee
145	Wilson	Warren
146	Woodard	Frenzola M.
147	Wright	Mary F.

	1969 continued	
131	Thompson	Ethel L.
132	Thorne	Eule D.
133	Vick	Charlie Jr.
134	Ward	Mary D.
135	Ward	Roy C.
136	Williams	Albert L.
137	Williams	Robert
138	Wilson	Derrick D.
139	Woodard	David
140	Woodard	Lula
141	Woodard	Ruby J.
142	Woodard	Sandra D.
143	Woodard	William T.
144	Woodford	Mattie L.
145	Wright	Jo Ann
	Summer Graduates 1969	
1	Anderson	John
2	Barnes	Donnie
3	Darden	Clarence
4	Fields	Phillip
5	Hines	Harry
6	Ward	Linda
7	Williams	Billy

	1970			1970 continue		
1	Anderson	John E. Jr.	47	Fuller	Evangeline	
2	Atkinson	Clarence E.	48	Fuller	Patricia A.	
3	Bailey	Curtis L.	49	Gay	Ronald L.	
4	Baines	Yvonne	50	Gray	Patricia D.	
5	Barnes	Charles W.	51	Groome	Charles E.	
6	Barnes	Donnie C.	52	Ham	Christopher C.	
7	Barnes	Gloria J.	53	Ham	William E.	
8	Barnes	Lorenzo W.	54	Hamm	Carolyn D.	
9	Barnes	Marjorie	55	Harris	Burnette	
10	Barnes	Richard L.	56	Harrison	Bennie	
11	Barrett	Betty J.	57	Herring	Amos L. Jr.	
12	Basemore	Verona F.	58	Herring	Carolyn A.	
13	Battle	James B.	59	Herrington	Lula G.	
14	Bell	Lorraine	60	Hill	Linda J.	
15	Best	Evon	61	Hill	Dennis E.	
16	Boddie	Joyce A.	62	Hill	Joe N.	
17	Boykin	Joan Y.	63	Hines	Harry	
18	Braswell	Vivian L.	64	Hinton	Dorothy	
19	Brown	Bernard	65	Hopkins	Martha M.	
20	Brown	Linda D.	66	Hopkins	Minnie G.	
21	Bullock	Harold	67	Horne	Brenda J.	
22	Bynum	Peggy	68	Hoskins	Addie	
23	Carter	Dianne	69	Hoskins	Juletta D.	
24	Chestnut	Carolyn D.	70	Howell	Francena	
25	Coley	Stella L.	71	Howell	Nathan O.	
26	Coley	Evelyn L.	72	James	Peggy A.	
27	Creech	Derrick D.	73	Jenkins	Frances N.	
28	Darden	Clarence	74	Johnson	Linda	
29	Davis	Grace G.	75	Jones	Gwendolyn	
30	Davis	Shela L.	76	Joyner	Ervin C.	
31	Davis	Dennis D.	77	Knight	Magdaline	
32	Davis	Wanda D.	78	Langston	Derrick B.	
33	Dew	Elizabeth D.	79	Langston	Janice M.	
34	Dew	Willie E.	80	Leach	Berta E.	
35	Diggins	Barbara J.	81	Lee	Carl H.	
36	Dock	Cecil R.	82	Lewis	James W.	
37	Edwards	Doris L.	83	Lucas	Mamie L.	
38	Edwards	Mable D.	84	McCowan	Anthony C.	
39	English	Paula V.	85	McCoy	Lee R.	
40	Ellis	Daniel L.	86	McDonald	Willie Mae	
41	Farmer	Jesse J.	87	McLaurin	Mary I.	
42	Farmer	Gwendolyn	88	McMillian	Paulette	
43	Farmer	Peggy R.	89	McNair	Jerome	
44	Farmer	Shirley Y.	90	McNair	Ronald	
45	Fields	Phillip	91	Meeks	Edna L.	
46	Fort	Willie Lee	92	Mewborn	Francine H.	

.	1970 continued		.	1970 continued	
93	Miller	Dianne	139	Ward	Pamela B.
94	Moss	Valerie G.	140	Warren	Brenda T.
95	Moye	Linwood D.	141	Webb	Eva R.
96	Murphy	Sandra J.	142	Wellington	Brenda F.
97	Parker	Dorothy M.	143	Wiley	Roderick
98	Parks	Arthur J. Jr.	144	Williams	Billy G.
99	Perry	Bobby E.	145	Williams	James
100	Perry	Norris L. Jr.	146	Williams	James E.
101	Perry	Vernon L.	147	Williams	Mary D.
102	Perry	Willie R.	148	Williams	Sandra A.
103	Pickett	Ruth C.	149	Williams	Shelia D.
104	Pigford	Betty J.	150	Winstead	Monica R.
105	Pope	Angela D.	151	Woodard	Alton R.
106	Pope	Billy R.	152	Woodard	Janice F.
107	Pope	Lela M.	153	Woodard	Larry D.
108	Reeves	James A. Jr.			
109	Reid	David A.			
110	Reid	Dojuan D.			
111	Reynolds	Romaine			
112	Rhoades	Carolyn			
113	Roberts	Neveader R.			
114	Robinson	Esther G.			
115	Rountree	Herman D. Jr.			
116	Row	Brenda F.			
117	Ruffin	Linda F.			
118	Sampson	Trudy L.			
119	Sellars	Sylvia R.			
120	Simms	Doreck			
121	Simms	Jerome			
122	Simms	Tillman Jr.			
123	Smith	Grady N.			
124	Spells	Betty E.			
125	Strayhorn	Winsor			
126	Swinney	Carolyn			
127	Tyson	Carolyn			
128	Tyson	Joyce A.			
129	Underwood	Alan			
130	Vick	Jerry L.			
131	Vines	Sheneel			
132	Walker	Carolyn			
133	Walston	Elton W.			
134	Ward	Bertha J.			
135	Ward	Gwendolyn			
136	Ward	James F.			
137	Ward	Linda F.			
138	Ward	Margaret L.			

1970 - Revised - 30 Dec 2008
1966-1967 Revised - 30 Dec 2008
1966-1969 Revised - 29 Dec 2008
1962-1965 Revised - 29 Dec 2008
1960-1961 Revised - 28 Nov 2008
1956-1959 Revised - 28 Nov 2008
1952-1955 Revised - 28 Nov 2008
1944-1951 Revised - 17 Oct 2008
1936-1943 Revised - 13 Oct 2008
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Charles Henry Darden and his wife Dianah Scarborough

Gentle, wise, ingenious – these are the adjectives most used to describe him by those who know him. His family legend has it that in 1868, at the age of fourteen, Charles Henry Darden walked into Wilson, North Carolina. He had no money, no relatives, no friends there, and no one knew where he had come from – he wouldn't say. Somehow, somewhere in his mysterious fourteen years he had gained considerable skill as a blacksmith and could make and repair wheels. These abilities allowed him to eke out a small living and to put together a long wooden toolbox that was to become his trademark as he traveled door to door repairing broken locks and sharpening knives. In a short time he established a good reputation and at seventeen was able to open a small repair shop at the end of the main street in Wilson. Charles Darden's future in his new town was shaped by a chance encounter. While attending a church social, he met and fell desperately in love with the perky and haughty young lady who was serving the lemonade. She was Dianah Scarborough, a fourteen year-old seamstress and daughter of a free born couple who owned a small confectionery store in Wilson. Charles was shy, but not too shy to propose after a few breathless meetings. However, the Scarboroughs were firm in their answer of "No." After all, Charles was new to town, a stranger of untested character, and Dianah had many suitors. With the added pressure of love denied, Charles literally hammered his way out of this dilemma. Working with wood, glass, and iron, he produced washing boards, ax handles, troughs for animals; shoed horses, and made and repaired wagons and carriages. His business quickly prospered. Within a year's time after their first meeting, the Scarboroughs were sufficiently impressed by Charles's diligence and his quiet persistence in wooing their daughter to reverse their previous stand and welcome the marriage.

The first of thirteen children (ten lived), a son, John, was born when Dianah was sixteen, and the rest followed in rapid succession. As the family grew, so did the business. Because of his skill as a carpenter, Charles was asked to make coffins. As requests multiplied, he realized the need for a funeral establishment and became the first black undertaker in the State of North Carolina. But wagons, wheels, and coffins did not content such an enterprising soul.

Ever mindful of the needs of his expanding family, as well as those of the community, he began growing vegetables and fruits in volume and opened a little store to sell his produce. His hot roasted peanuts, melons, and soda water were popular items, but the thing that brought the customers in was Charles Darden's own homemade wines. Wine making was his hobby. He used whatever fruits were in season and was specially known for his grape, dried peach, and watermelon wines. People seemed to enjoy his presence and gathered at the store for wine and discussion.

C.H. Darden Funeral Home on East Nash Street

By the middle 1870s politics was the subject most discussed by folks who came into the store. There were three black senators and nineteen black members of the House in the North Carolina legislature in those post-Civil War days and all black folks took an optimistic interest in voting. Charles Henry was a forceful sometimes humorous speaker, who never uses profanity, never smoked or drank –even his own wines. His opinions were valued and sought after and it was known that he harbored political aspirations. Wilson was a small slow-paced, rather quiet tobacco town with about 4,000 citizens, 40 percent of whom were black so things looked encouraging for black political progress. But by 1875 Reconstruction had given way to terrorism. In Wilson as well as throughout the rest of the South, the Ku Klux Klan had spread its sheets. Voting was over. First by intimidation and finally by law, for black advancement had failed, so Charles Henry Darden focused his energies on his business, the education of his family, and the leadership of his community. He was convinced that economic self-reliance now held the key to the survival of the black community.

The name of the Wilson Colored High School was changed in 1939 to C.H. Darden High School, in honor of one of Wilson's most respected and influential citizens, Mr. Charles Henry Darden. His son, C.L. Darden donated books to Wilson High School to start a library in memory of his father. The school's name was changed as a result of that philanthropic gift.

The Class of 1959 on our 50th Reunion gives a Trojan Salute to Mr. Charles H. Darden and family for their pioneering and community spirit and extraordinary citizenship example.

Samuel Hines Vick (1861-1946)

Sam Vick was born in Castalia of Nash County about 1861 to Daniel and Fannie Vick. His family moved from Castalia to Stantonsburg area of Wilson County where they were residents at the time of the 1870 census. At that time, he was the eldest child of three children. His family made this move in order for the children to be able to attend school. While going to school during the 1870s, he worked in a Wilson grocery store in order to pay his way, and in 1880 about age 18 or 19 he enrolled in Lincoln University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1884. He pursued his graduate work from Lincoln by correspondence and received his master's degree in 1887. During this period he acted as principal of the Wilson Graded School where he met and married the school's outstanding teacher, Annie M. Washington a graduate of Scotia Seminary and daughter of trustee Jerry Washington. In 1889 Vick resigned this position to become Wilson's postmaster, which he held until 1894. He was appointed postmaster by Henry P. Cheatham a Black North Carolina Congressman of the second district.

Mr. Vick maintained his interest in education by serving on the Wilson Country School Board from 1896 until 1898. He was appointed for a second term as postmaster by President McKinley in 1898 and he remained with the postal service until his retirement in 1903. Upon leaving the postal service, he served as a Presbyterian missionary to help organize Sunday school classes throughout the state.

During retirement, Mr. Vick was very active in business and philanthropic activities which had a major impact on the quality of life in East Wilson and the black community. Some of his achievements were:

- Principal at the Wilson Graded School 1886-90
- Served as Wilson Postmaster 1889 and reappointed for a second tour 1898
- Founder of the Black Odd Fellows Lodge in Wilson
- Own and Operated the Globe Theater
- Own a large brick commercial building on East Nash Street
- Vigorously stumped for political candidates who supported black causes
- Instrumental and worked closely with friend Dr. Hargrave in establishing Wilson's first black hospital

New Calvary Presbyterian Church & Sunday School (Valentine, 2002) Orange Hotel on Nash Street

- Acted as a Real Estate Agent and Developer;
    - Major East Wilson landowner
    - Sold lots
    - Built rental properties along E Vance, Elba, Viola, Carolina, South Vick and other streets in East Wilson
    - Named some of the key streets after his daughters, Elba, Viola and Doris which was later renamed Powell Street
- Proprietor of the Orange Hotel, the first hotel for blacks in Wilson
- Organized the Commercial Bank of Wilson, the town's first black bank
- Assisted with the organizing the Calvary Presbyterian Church
- Along with Dr. F. S. Hargrave, organized the Lincoln Benefit Society, a fraternal insurance organization.
- Investor in the new planned town of Whitesboro, NJ African-American self-reliant community with the African-American Equitable Industrial Association of 1901.
- Served as Chairman of Wilson Independent School of 1918
- Donated and sold properties for Rountree Cemetery

Mr. Vick's father, Daniel Vick, built the 622 E. Green Street grand house about 1904 for their family. The house has undergone extensive renovations, but it is still owned by the Vick family. <interview Monte Vick (Daughter) & Vickie Cowan (grand-daughter>

We the Class of 1959 honor and salute the spirit that Mr. Samuel H. Vick expressed during his lifetime. He was an Educator, Postmaster, Realtor & Developer, Missionary, Philanthropist, Entrepreneur, and one of Wilson's most prominent citizens.

Charles C. Price

1854-1893

While the editor of the *Wilson Advance* could speak favorably about "The Colored Fair," he could not resist condescendingly adding of Joseph Charles Price, "though as black as the 'ace of spades,' he is rally an orator." On another occasion, the younger Daniels could generously call Price, the president of Salisbury's Livingstone College, the "Foremost Man of His Race – Teeming with Wisdom and Wit." Reverend Price, besides being a teacher, had earlier served at St. John A.M.E. Zion Church in Wilson. Price was invited back in 1890 to give a talk in which he stressed education as the only possible solution of "this vexed question" of race relations. Price's attitudes and exhortations prefigured those of Booker T. Washington.

When *D.C. Suggs* of Wilson joined Price as a professor at Livingstone Colored College in Salisbury, the *Wilson Mirror* called him "A Good Negro." Professor *Suggs*, born and reared in Wilson, became Livingstone's president after presiding over Georgia's Agricultural and Mechanical College for many year. Suggs' father, George Washington Suggs, had been a brick mason and plasterer; "to secure his services was a guarantee of a good job."

The Class of 1959 on our 50th Reunion gives a Trojan Salute and Honors Mr. Charles C. Price and D. C. Suggs for their contributions made to the early schools of Wilson and Livingstone College which received many boarding high school students from Wilson before 1923.

Leading Spokesman for Wilson's Black Community

Reverend Owen Lun West Smith

A leading spokesman for local blacks was Reverend Owen Lun West Smith, minister of St. John's A.M.E. Church in Wilson. Born in Sampson County, Smith had enlisted in the union army and fought at Bentonville. After attending school in his native state, he became a teacher and won a scholarship to the University of South Carolina 1874-1876. Smith had already been appointed a magistrate. Soon licensed to preach, Smith received his elder's orders at Raleigh late in 1883. Livingstone College granted Smith a Doctor of Divinity degree in 1898. He served as consul general in Liberia from then until 1902. After his return to the United States, Smith presided over the Tarboro district for his church with Nicholas D. King as pastor of St. John's. "For years," the Wilson newspaper acknowledge upon Smith's death in 1926, "he has been a shrewd and fearless politician." Tragedy marred his life when his deranged sister Mrs. Cullen (Millie Smith) Sutton shot Smith's first wife, Lucy. This marriage had been childless. A little over a year later, Smith married again but their three children all died young. Dr. Smith is buried at the Mount Hebron Masonic Lodge cemetery in Wilson.

The Class of 1959 on our 50th Reunion gives a Trojan Salute and Honors Reverend Owen Lun West Smith for outstanding services rendered to his church and community.

Superintendent Wilson County Schools

Charles Lee Coon (1868-1927) was a teacher, school administrator, child labor reformer, and advocate for African American education. Coon was born near Lincolnton, N.C., and attended Concordia College in Conover, N.C. In addition to teaching, over the years Coon worked as superintendent of Salisbury, N.C. schools; North Carolina African American normal schools; and Wilson County, N.C. schools. Coon was also involved in social welfare, and served as president of the Wilson Welfare League and secretary of the North Carolina Child Labor Committee. Coon was directly involved in the founding and financing of the Negro Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Wilson, N.C. Coon's interests in history were focused on the history of education in North Carolina, and he published numerous articles on the subject. Coon was also well-known for his controversial 1909 address, "Public Taxation and Negro Schools," which argued that education for African American school children was not a drain on white taxes. [1]

The Class of 1959 on our 50th Reunion gives a Trojan Salute and Honors Charles L. Coon an outstanding Wilson City and County School Superintendent.

The Rosenwald Schools

Julius Rosenwald 1862-1932

In 1913 an unlikely partnership took aim at the problem of poor African American education in the South. Since slavery times, when most states had flatly forbidden teaching slaves to read, black Americans had hungered for learning. The separate schools for blacks were never equal, but things got worse after 1900 because southern states had stripped blacks of the right to vote

Booker T. Washington, an ex slave from Alabama, headed Tuskegee Institute, which he built into a major black college by convincing northern philanthropists to aid a hands-on self help approach he called "industrial education." In 1913 he found his angel in the person of Julius Rosenwald, a white northerner, son of a German-Jewish immigrant.

Rosenwald was raised in Springfield, Illinois and joined a fledgling Chicago concern named Sears Roebuck And Company in 1897. He helped Sears seize the catalog selling opportunity and by 1909 he was CEO of the world's largest retailer.

Booker T. Washington's vision of rural schools caught Rosenwald's imagination. Together, the idea-man and the moneyman hammered out an early example of a now-common philanthropic tool; the matching grant. The aim was quietly radical, a Rosenwald Fund official later wrote; "not merely a series of schoolhouses, but...a community enterprise in cooperation between citizens and officials, white and colored."

By 1932, when construction grants ended, 5337 new buildings stood in 883 counties throughout fifteen Southern states. Most were schools, but workshops and teachers homes also occasionally received funding. The following Rosenwald structures were built:

North Carolina-813	Mississippi-637	Texas-537
South Carolina-500	Louisiana-435	Alabama-407
Arkansas-389	Virginia-381	Tennessee-373
Georgia-261	Oklahoma-198	Kentucky-158
Maryland-153	Florida-125	Missouri-4

The Class of 1959 on our 50th Reunion gives a Trojan Salute and Honors Mr. Julius Rosenwald for his significant impact on the education of thousands of African Americans.

Congressman Henry P. Cheatham 1857-1935

The Wilson Mirror presented a civil view when it mentioned blacks. The Mirror complimented Congressman Henry P. Cheatham for his "sensible and patriotic and worthy" remarks at a courthouse speech in Wilson. **(Valentine, 2002)**

A lifelong proponent of education and of the recognition of African-American achievements in the post-emancipation years, Henry Cheatham won back the "Black Second" district in eastern North Carolina, recapturing the seat formerly held by Representatives John Hyman and James O'Hara. "Politically, I am a Republican," he told the *Washington Post* in 1889. "I was elected to Congress by the Republican Party and upon Republican principles and there is no question about my not cheerfully supporting the party."[1] However, Cheatham's political loyalty was tempered by his increasing frustration with the party's ambivalence toward Black Americans.

Henry Plummer Cheatham was born into slavery in Henderson, North Carolina, on December 27, 1857. His mother was a plantation-house slave, and his father was rumored to be a prominent local white man. Cheatham was emancipated at the end of the Civil War at age eight, and because of his relative youth, his formal education was more extensive than most of his future black congressional colleagues'. Cheatham attended Henderson Public School, a makeshift school for free black children. With financial help from a white friend, Robert A. Jenkins, Cheatham attended North Carolina's first college for African Americans, Shaw University Normal School in Raleigh, earning his A.B. degree in 1882. In 1887, the school awarded him an honorary master's degree.[2] While studying at Shaw, he met his first wife, fellow student Louise Cherry, who later became a music teacher. The Cheathams had three children: Charles, Mamie, and Henry Plummer, Jr. After Louise Cherry Cheatham died in 1899, Henry Cheatham married Laura Joyner, with whom he had three more children: Susie, Richard, and James.

The Class of 1959 on our 50th Reunion gives a Trojan Salute and Honors Wilson & Eastern North Carolina's Congressman Henry P. Cheatham for the positive Leadership of Wilson and Eastern North Carolina.

G.K. Butterfield Jr., U.S. House of Representatives

North Carolina's 1st Congressional District

George Kenneth Butterfield Jr. was born 27 April 1947. He is a Democratic Party politician and represents North Carolina's 1st Congressional district in the United States House of Representatives. Congressman Butterfield's father emigrated to the U.S. from Bermuda and practiced dentistry in Wilson for fifty years. His mother, Addie Davis, was a Wilson native and worked as a classroom teacher for 48 years. Congressman Butterfield's father was elected to the Wilson City Council in 1953 making him one of the first black officials in Eastern North Carolina in the 20th century. He was defeated in 1957 following a change in election procedure.

G.K. Butterfield Jr. graduated from Charles H. Darden High School and later North Carolina Central University (NCCU) with degrees in Political Science and Sociology. After graduation he served honorably in the U.S. Army from 1968 to 1970. He received a Juris Doctor degree from NCCU School of Law in 1974 launching his legal career.

In 1988, Congressman Butterfield was elected as Resident Superior Court judge in the first judicial division. For the next twelve years, he presided over civil and criminal court in 46 counties of North Carolina. In February 2001, he was appointed to the North Carolina Supreme Court by Governor Mike Easley. In 2002, Butterfield lost his seat on the Supreme Court but returned to the Superior Court bench by special appointment of Governor Mike Easley and served in that position until his retirement in May 2004.

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Mrs. Addie Butterfield and Class at Sam Vick Elementary School - 1945

Butterfield serves on the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, and formerly served on the House Armed Services Committee and the House Agriculture Committee. He is the Region VIII representative on the House Democratic Steering and Policy Committee.

Beginning in the 110th Congress, Congressman Butterfield was appointed by Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Majority Whip, Congressman Jim Clyburn, to serve as one of eight Chief Deputy Whips responsible for helping to formulate Democratic policy and insuring the passage of legislation by maintaining good communication with members. He is a member of the Congressional Black Caucus.

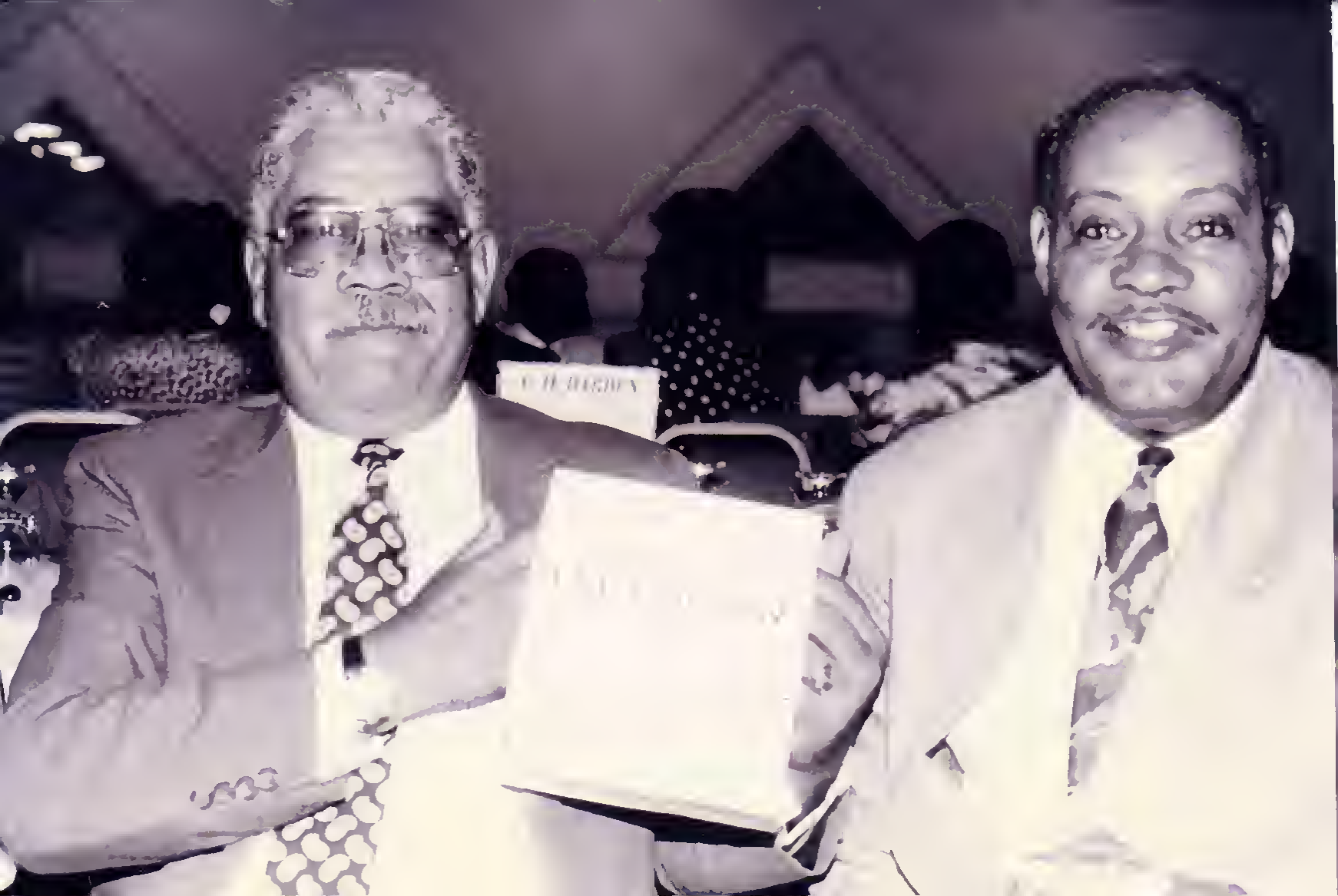
He is a member of Jackson Chapel First Missionary Baptist Church in Wilson, North Carolina, where he formerly served as Trustee and Chairman of the Finance Ministry. Butterfield has 2 adult daughters, Valeisha and Lenai.

The Class of 1959 on our 50th Reunion gives a Trojan Salute and Honors the services rendered to the Wilson community by the Butterfield family (Dr. G.K. Butterfield, Sr., Mrs. Addie Butterfield and Congressman G.K. Butterfield, Jr.).

Darden High School Classof 1937
Wilson, North Carolina: A Pictorial History
Tributes
C. H. Darden High School Trojan Athletic Association
A Tribute from Classmates
C. H. Darden High School
Class of 1968
DARDEN HIGH TROJANS
1954

HELENA
VAL

H. DARDEN
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
BUD LIGHT



REC DEPT

MAY 29 1999
40th year Class Reun.
Class of 1959

DAVID CARR
BILL BULLOCK

NICK HOLMES
DAVID SPEIGHT

JIMMY HANDY
JAMES OUTLAW

U.S. AIR FORCE
CLASS OF '53
DARDEN ADMI

EDDIE

CLASS OF 1959
C. H. Darden High Sch
George
CLASS
OF
1959
Trojans
Wilson

Bartenders

LINDA

Pat
C. H. Darden School
CLASS
OF
1959
Trojans
Wilson, NC

CLASS
OF
1959
C. H. Darden High School
CLASS
OF
1959
Trojans

C.H. DARDEN
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
drinking straws
C.H. DARDEN
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
35th
Anniversary

NY

Elsie

C. H. Darden High School
Boyd
CLASS
OF

The Society Princess Ball was a popular outing for these students of Darden High School

The old Low Negro Library was established on E. Nash street. Wilso

The Journey of Discovery©

By D. Carr

Consider that the Ocean is God and Man is represented as a container in the Ocean.
Man as this transparent container is like a clear drinking glass floating in a horizontal position on the Ocean's surface.
Half of the transparent glass container, lies below the Ocean's surface and contains Ocean Water; therefore, the other half above the surface is filled with air.

The half-filled part of the glass with the presence of Ocean Water is God's presence within the container, and the half empty part, is filled with the air of the ego's presence.
The empty part filled with air of the ego, has forgotten that it is of the Ocean's origin and therefore is confined to experiencing the limited existence above the Ocean's surface as its only reality.
All problems of life exist above the Ocean's surface in the empty part of the glass (your life's persona) filled with air of ego. At birth, the experiences of life are taught to each one by others who only know the reality of the ego themselves; therefore, generation after generation, each one is taught the same life illusionary lessons of the air of the ego.

One's birth into a country, race, group, tribe, family, sex, size, external features and school determine the core experiences that will shape one's perspective view. It is therefore up to the individual to be open, grow and develop through their journey and to embrace the understanding of life's allusions verses its true reality.

The amount of air filled within the empty glass part will determine the period and how well the glass remains above the surface.

The degree and quantity of turmoil about the surface will eventually deplete the air and the Spirit of the Glass will slowly sink below the surface returning back to the Ocean and become as it was before, an intimate part of and One with the Ocean.
The sequence is an evolving process and will repeat until the Glass knows that it is of the Ocean's origin, even when it is above the surface, and at that moment it will become one with the Ocean and know that it does not need the fulfillment of air of the ego again.